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ADDRESS.

"WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY LIFE?"

BY HON. JOHN WANAMAKER.

Being the Annual Oration before the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, delivered in the Amphitheatre of the College, May 2, 1892.

MR. CHAIRMAN, ETC.: Despite the cordiality of your greeting (for which I am unspeakably grateful) I cannot but feel that the place you give me puts me in somewhat of an incongruous position.

I count my acquaintance with the Medico-Chirurgical College from its beginning, but have not been able to give it any attention, from the fact that I was pre-engaged as one of the founders and a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and a Manager of the University Hospital. I estimate the importance of these three (3) institutions side by side, and yet, for the reason that there are not forty-eight hours in a day, and inexhaustible means at my command, I have not been able to be of any service to this institution.

In accepting the invitation of your board to address you to-night, the additional compliment was paid me, in that I was permitted to select the subject upon which I should speak. I am not sure that this was wise, as I may attempt to range over too large a field. If I had been fortunate enough to have had on hand an address, I should have, at this busy time to me, asked the privilege to deliver it to you, but, as I am in absolute poverty in this respect, I have been obliged to set my wits to work for proper things to say upon this particular occasion.

It is my pleasure, first of all, to congratulate you upon having reached another milestone in your prosperity and usefulness. You have held the fort for another year.

The topic on which I shall address you briefly is the question, "What Shall I do With My Life?"

Some distinguished painters are skillful enough to make living eyes to their portraits, so that in whatever part of a room you stand they fixedly gaze upon you. This question seems to have eyes, or voice, at least, to some of the younger men; it faces them at all times and wherever they may be; I know it from personal experience. Like the giant Matterhorn, at Zermat, in Switzerland, it rises above all the mountain-peaks and commands notice perforce.

There are few in this world who are willing to be "ciphers," and most men want to be "heroes" in the strife. The value of a watch depends upon the quality and perfection of its mainspring, and the value of a man rises according to the qualities and forces in his "heart and head centres." All that some men ask is, that others stand out of their way, and yet there are other men who are all the greater because obstacles are in their way. Just as the ocean greyhounds fly faster with the wind in their teeth, because it creates a stronger draft at the boiler-mouth, so with some men, the more they have to encounter in opposition, the better they succeed, because of the development of courage, tact, and high endeavor; but the vast majority of men are slow and fail to settle on any definite plan of how to get the most out of one short life, and they drift.

I can scarcely express the intensity of my desire to help young men to get the right start; my increasing years and active experience, with

no few struggles, carry me along beyond many of you, and I may at least try to sound a "bugle-call" to indicate which way the road lies, without being either officious or presuming. You ought to be congratulated to-night beyond many men in having secured an education.

It has often been said that the four (4) great powers of the world were Europe, Asia, the Rothchilds, and the Barings; but things have changed, and it is nearer right, to-day, to say that the four (4) great powers of the world, are the United States, Europe, Asia, and an Education. In combining the first and the last,—the United States and an Education,—there is no such other combine, in my judgment, in existence in the world.

John Hickman, the member of Congress from Pennsylvania, had, written in Latin, on his ring, "The Best is Nothing." And it is true, unless particular use is made of attainments and opportunities; but it is ten thousand times untrue in the light of such lives as the soldier whose birth-day was so fitly celebrated last week. One of the Howards ordered a sun-dial put upon his tombstone to signify that life was only a shadow.

Recalling the lives of Lincoln and Garfield and Spurgeon, and remembering the splendid powers of Gladstone and Phillips Brooks, life is much more than a shadow.

I wish I might picture for you the scene last Wednesday at Riverside Park, around the tomb of General Grant, at the laying of the corner-stone. Until the dawn of the resurrection I never expect to see such a throng again,—skirting the roads and covering the fields, on the hillside and over the beautiful lawn, an hundred thousand people stood, silently and reverently, paying their respects. They could not hear a sound of the speeches; there was no pageant, nor music or banners to draw them there; it was simply an uprising of affection for the great man whose life had been one of sacrifice and brilliant service. It was more impressive to me than any monument that could have been raised to speak of that name as deathless as the centuries.

As I left the Park and returned home the sun was going down, but, in view of all that I had seen of the people's loyalty to the foremost man of his time, it seemed to me as though it was the sunrise in his noble career.

It is a fine thing to be a Trustee of the Peabody Fund, or the Girard Estate, or the Williamson Foundation; but each man has a more responsible place than any of these, in that he is the trustee of his own powers and future.

As a ship's crew is controlled by the captain, so the brains, bone, and brawn of each human body constitute the crew of the "living vessel," and the soul is the captain in command. Each man must see to the sailing of his own bark. To be sure, he can be a log drifting with the tide, or he can float like a feather in the wind; but the men that are here to-night, with such splendid equipment for the "life voyage" will not content themselves to do less than use to the utmost the triple compound engines,—knowledge, opportunity, and ambition. Many a young man, like the oyster in whom energy is feeble, sticks in the mud, dreaming—idly dreaming, desiring a future, but doing nothing to make it.

Charles Kingsley says:—

"Do noble things, not dream them all day long,—
And thus make life, and death, and the rest hereafter one grand, sweet song."

The opportunities of to-day, as I believe, are greater than ever before. The mountains full of minerals, the hills stored with iron, dark thunder-clouds laden with electricity, and the air full of voices calling for some other Franklin.

The chairs of the universities are pedestals for statues, and the colleges are awaiting successors to Dr. Agnew, Mark Hopkins, and others who have passed on.

There is a loud call for "pickaxes" to unloose the prizes of the mine, and for telescopes to sweep the heavens, and for ripe culture for the "Forum and the College Hall," for keen mercantile wit, and pluck for business enterprises.

What Am I To Do With My Life? Aye, this is the practical question. Let me suggest: first, move out of the six-roomed house of "indecision," where each room has a smoky chimney in procrastination, unpunctuality, inaccuracy, meanness, temper, and slothfulness. Move over to the sunny side of the street, into the house of "plan and purpose," and employ for your servants perseverance, patience, tact, thoroughness, and courage. Put to use this splendid education which you have obtained. What is the value to the world of a head that is only a nailed-up box of books? This is more than a mere thinking world. Let some of the grapes in your garden droop over the

wall for other travelers; talk out some of the things you know so well. A man owes it to his time to learn to talk well. While it is true we have two ears and but one mouth, and it means we must hear twice as much as we speak, yet that mouth is for use, and the man who is a good conversationalist is a public benefactor,—a tutor at large. I am not advising you toward the danger-line to which Benjamin Franklin referred when he said, "Do not fall in love with your own voice," but I am urging you to study to talk well. It is not an uncommon thing for a man to spend a great deal of time on his dress; he studies his gait of walking, his pose in standing, and his style in riding. Better, far, than to be an animated clothes stand, or an actor in producing effects, that you study a style of conversation. How very few men there are who are able to state a fact! There is an art in talking well. "Some men scald their faces with lukewarm water,"—so says an old Arab proverb; so do they muddle and confuse everything they tell. There is an embellishing and amplification in conversation to an extent of exaggeration that sometimes loses a character for truthfulness.

All men cannot sparkle like Mr. Blaine, or my old friend Joseph Patterson, and some other friends that I might name, who have wonderful powers in conversation; but their lost art may be recovered by attention, practice, and painstaking. Almost any man may attain the accomplishment of being a good talker, if he will.

Do not count your education finished. One's capacity increases by one's successes; the wise man is never out of school or beyond learning a lesson from even an humble teacher.

The next thing that I would impress upon you is, to magnify your office. Whatever be your profession or your calling, do not get out of conceit of it; it is only a proverb and a delusion that the other side of the street is better. Follow the round of even a dull occupation. It is supreme folly to quarrel with your business.

I learned a lesson years ago by transplanting two trees, that stood at the front of my country-house, to bring them in line of a general plan, but they always resented the transplanting and never grew the same as the others. Do not transplant yourself from one occupation to another. Toiling on steadily brings new strength and new capacity ofttimes (as it is the unexpected that always happens). We find ourselves at the turn of the road sooner than we think. More arts have been invented by accident than by investigation. The rod of industry strikes the rock of discovery, and lo, the waters of wonder flow:—

> "Despair of nothing that you would attain,
> Unwearied diligence your point will gain."

The next thing I want to impress is, keep your individuality. To be little mocking-birds of some other men is a small ambition. Be yourself.

Sturdy Oliver Cromwell once sat for his portrait to a famous painter who cared more to paint a king than a man. His palette turned kindly to royalty.

He began to soften and beautify the picture, wiping out its lines and seams. Cromwell, who always stood up for truth on canvas, as well as everywhere else, said: "No, man, no; paint me as I am, wrinkles and all." So let us live, telling the truth to ourselves and of ourselves, and to every other man.

Unearned praise and sudden popularity often soon fade away; they are like the dew of the morning, but it is the work of a full life-time to make a good mark. It is possible, as I have already proven to you, for man to make so deep an indentation on the world that his grave and his fame will never be forgotten.

I cannot close without taking the opportunity to say that it is a mistake for a man to be persuaded that it is not possible to maintain a Christian character in secular life. Paul made tents for his bread, but never failed to shine as a Christian; Newton mapped the stars to keep up his holy life; Wilberforce, in the heat and struggle and strife of public life, always kept his flag floating as a child of God; and the Grand Old Man—Gladstone—never appears to finer advantage than when he reads the Sunday lesson in the little church at Hawarden. A good man is a glad man, and there are more doors open to such than to any other. It always seemed a great sacrilege to me, when the largest steamship that was ever built—the "Great Eastern"—had to come down to be used as a common coaler on the sea; or for a splendid mill with its wonderful machinery, made for the finest work, the weaving of silks and satins, to be choked with shoddy and greasy rags, would be putting it to less than its proper use.

The human body [illegible] the greatest machine

that was ever created, and it must not be divorced from the purpose of its creation or debased to the meanest uses:—

"A sacred burden is this life ye bear;
Look upon it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
Stand up and work beneath it steadfastly;
Falter not for sorrow, fail not for sin,
But upward and upward till the goal you win."

Ladies and gentlemen, I have done, and I have only to thank you for your most courteous hearing, and, if I have left only a hint that will come back to you in the battle that you are making with your lives, I shall count it a well-spent evening. May the soil where you settle be kindly, the climate healthy, the social and spiritual development be satisfactory!

"No knights of old in fete or fight
Have ever won a name so bright
As thou may'st win and wear;
If like the valiant ones of old
Thy faith be high, thy heart be bold,
To do, as well as dare."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOOD AND DIET IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, INCLUDING A REVIEW OF MANY PREPARED AND CONDENSED FOODS, TOGETHER WITH THE TREATMENT OF OBESITY AND LEANNESS.

By JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D.

IN a preceding paper I have indicated the broad outlines of the digestive process in health, and have shown the power of deranged digestion in producing many functional and organic ailments. I have considered, likewise, the value of purely dietetic measures in the relief of disease. Therapy by dietetics is, I think, not sufficiently studied. It should engage our close attention equally with the subject of treatment by means of medicinal substances and preparations. This is especially true in regard to chronic disease.

The physiology of digestion was described in relation to healthy adults.

THE FOOD OF INFANCY.

From that type, however, certain deviations are observed in infancy, childhood, and old age. The anatomy of the young babe is enough to convince us that a fluid food, of animal origin and containing in fair proportion the chief alimentary principles, is required. The absence of teeth, the small size and oblique position of the stomach, the comparatively slight development of its muscular coat, and the shortness of the small intestine are evidences that food must be presented to the infant in a form in which it can readily be absorbed. Both as regards the needs of its system and its actual physical construction the newborn can receive but small quantities at a time. Alimentation, therefore, must be often repeated. Mothers' milk most perfectly fulfills all the conditions of a perfect food, containing albumen, sugar, fat, salts, and water in the most easily assimilable form. The salivary glands are imperfectly developed at birth, and do not begin their functional activity until the end of the second month. In this fact, then, we already find an important contra-indication, viz., starchy food should not be administered during the above-mentioned period, since the fluids are lacking which should effect its transformation into sugar.

The milk of the mother—provided, of course, that it is well elaborated—is the proper food of the infant. During the first two weeks of its mundane existence the little one needs nourishment every hour, or at least every two hours, during the day. As it grows older the intervals between the acts of nursing may be gradually lengthened. The quantity and quality of the milk depend upon the state of health and the diet of the mother. If, for any reason whatsoever, her food be of an innutritious character, the solid constituents of the milk are decreased in proportion. A vegetable diet increases the fat and the sugar. The consumption of fatty food renders the milk richer in butter. The proportion of casein and of salts is but small at birth, but gradually increases during the first and second months, after which it remains stationary. The sugar, on the other hand, is at its maximum during the first two months, and subsequently gradually decreases. The proportion of the butter seems to be more variable.

The chances of life are best in babes nourished at the breast of its mother. The mere substitution of a wet-nurse is a detriment, while, when it is sought to supplement a deficient secretion or to rely altogether upon the nursing-bottle, existence is placed more and more in jeopardy. A most convincing illustration of these facts is found in the statistics of Drs. Merei and Whitehead, of Manchester, England. Among children nourished at the

breast, 62.6 per cent. were well developed; of those brought up entirely by hand, only 10 per cent. were fairly nourished. Between these two extremes every grade of difference was observed.

Breast-milk alone, if sufficiently abundant and well elaborated, is capable of nourishing the child until it has attained the age of six or eight months, when its diet may be cautiously and gradually enlarged. Indeed, failure or serious diminution of the supply may render necessary the addition of other articles of food at an earlier period. After the third month cows' milk, farinaceous substances, or some reliable nutrient preparation may be given. After the sixth month a teaspoonful or two of beef-juice may be administered two or three times a day. At eight or nine months we may begin the use of semi-liquid food, and from the twelfth to the fifteenth month soft solid food may be allowed.

THE HUMAN MILK.

Human milk is of an alkaline reaction and an average specific gravity of 1032. The amount secreted by healthy women is about 1½ pints per diem. The salts present in human milk are soda, chloride of potassium, phosphate of sodium, phosphate of calcium, and phosphate of iron. These substances are useful not only as regards their ultimate and chief object of taking part in the work of nutrition, but also by aiding in the solution of the casein and the emulsification of the fat, thus rendering the fluid more easily assimilated by the babe. According to the researches of Dr. Wegscheider, who examined microscopically and chemically the fæces of a number of healthy children between the age of two and three months, all the casein, most of the sugar, and a large proportion of fats are absorbed.

The amount of casein contained in human milk has been generally given as 3 or 4 per cent., but the recent investigations of Dr. Arthur V. Meigs would seem to demonstrate that this is too high an estimate. After a careful analysis of many samples of breast-milk, Dr. Meigs concludes that the average proportion of casein present is but 1 per cent., but that, on the other hand, the amount of sugar is larger than had formerly been supposed, being equal to about 7 per cent. The importance of this statement in relation to the extemporaneous preparation of an infant's food from cows' milk is obvious. The results obtained by Dr. Meigs are in accordance with those of Biedert, who, from a purely clinical point of view, says: "After numerous experiments I have come to the conclusion that the amount of cow-casein which an infant's food should contain is 1 per cent. The fat and sugar in cows' milk appear to be as easily digested and in nowise different from those contained in human milk. If, therefore, ⅛ litre of sweet cream (which, according to Hoppe, contains 9½ per cent. of fat, 3 per cent. of sugar, and 4 per cent. of casein) is diluted with ⅜ litre of water which has been previously boiled, and milk-sugar is added in the proportion of 15 grammes to the ½ litre, the desired cream mixture is produced, and contains 1 per cent. of casein, 2.4 per cent. of fat, and 3.6 per cent. of milk-sugar, which will be found, under all circumstances, to be well-borne, and is a sufficiently nourishing food."

If, for what reason soever, the milk of the mother fail, be insufficient, or innutritious, the best substitute is that of a healthy wet-nurse whose confinement happened at about the same date as that of the mother. In most cases, however, such an assistant cannot be procured. We must then have recourse to cows' milk. As an outcome of his chemical investigations, Dr. Meigs* proposes the following method of preparing a food: "There must be obtained from a reliable druggist packages of pure milk-sugar containing 17¾ drachms each. The contents of one package is to be dissolved in a pint of water, and it is best to have a bottle which will contain just one pint, as there is then no need for further measuring. The contents of one of the sugar packages is put into the bottle, and when filled with water the sugar soon dissolves and it is ready for use. The dry sugar keeps indefinitely; it is understood, therefore, that the sugar-water must be kept in a cool place, and, if it should at any time become sour, which is easily discovered if it is smelled and tasted, it should be thrown out, and, after the bottle has been carefully washed with boiling water, the contents of a fresh package dissolved. A milkman must be found who will serve good milk and cream,

* Milk Analysis and Infant Feeding. A Practical Treatise on the Examination of Human and Cows' Milk, Cream, Condensed Milk, etc. By Arthur V. Meigs, M.D. Philadelphia: Blakiston, Son & Co, 1885, p. 74 *et seq.*

fresh every day. . . . When the child is to be fed the nurse should mix together 2 tablespoonfuls of cream, 1 of milk, 2 of lime-water, and 3 of the sugar-water, and then, as soon as the mixture has been warmed, it may be poured into the bottle and the food is ready for use." In order to save expense, the lime-water may easily be made at home. This preparation nearly resembles human milk in composition, has been quite extensively tested by its originator, and has proved of much advantage.

For children exceeding nine months of age the mixture devised by the late Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs has been found beneficial. It consists of 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, cream, lime-water, and arrowroot-water (a teaspoonful of arrow-root to a pint of boiling water) each and a little sugar. A simple mixture of 1 part of cream to 3 parts of water is sometimes well tolerated, and serves a useful purpose, though the addition of a little lime-water enhances the value by producing a lighter and more easily-digestible curd.

Another preparation of milk, mentioned favorably by Routh, is Mr. Lobb's modification of Professor Falkland's milk for infants. The method by which it is made is as follows:* "Half a pint of new milk is set aside for the cream to separate, which latter is removed, and to the blue milk ½ a teaspoonful of prepared rennet is added; this is placed over the fire and heated until the curd has separated, when it is broken up with a spoon and the whey poured off. In winter, 3 drachms of powdered sugar-of-milk are added to the warm whey, and the whole is mixed with ½ pint of new milk. In summer 3½ drachms of sugar-of-milk are added, and, with the new milk, are all boiled together."

Condensed milk has been and still is often used as a basis of an artificial food. It has the advantage of being comparatively uniform in composition, and serves an excellent purpose when a good, fresh milk is not readily procurable, or when the mother is obliged to travel, particularly on ship-board. It is not liable to act as a vehicle in spreading infectious disease. On the other hand, it contains but little fat, and, although children often seem to thrive upon it for awhile, it is said that they are more apt to fall victims to gastro-intestinal disease than those fed upon fresh milk. Again, condensed milk contains a large amount of cane-sugar, which is not so well tolerated or absorbed as sugar of milk. Milk is condensed by passing through several strainers and vats, and heated to the boiling-point. White granulated sugar is added in the proportion of 1¼ pounds of sugar to the gallon of milk. It loses about 75 per cent. of its water and is put up for market in hermetically sealed tin cans. It is a syrupy fluid, very sweet to the taste, mixes readily with water, and remains unaltered for several days. It is prepared for administration to infants by mixing in the proportion of 1 teaspoonful to 6 tablespoonfuls of water.

PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER.

In order to promote the digestion of the casein of cows' milk, Messrs. Fairchild Bros. and Foster have devised a preparation bearing the above title. By its means the casein is partially digested and brought into the soluble condition characteristic of the albuminous constituents of mothers' milk. The degree of conversion can be regulated, and milk thus "humanized" bears a marked resemblance to the secretion of the human breast, both in physical properties and its behavior to chemical tests.

LIEBIG'S MALT-EXTRACT.

The celebrated chemist, Baron Liebig, was the first to suggest that by the addition of a certain proportion of malt to cows' milk and wheat-flour, the starch of the latter might be converted into sugar and that the mixture should constitute a valuable artificial food. This food can be extemporaneously prepared by the following method: ½ ounce of wheaten flour, ½ ounce of malt-flour, 7¼ grains of bicarbonate of potassium, and 1 ounce of water are well mixed. Five ounces of cows' milk are added, and the whole set over a gentle fire. The mixture is removed as soon as it begins to thicken, stirred for five minutes, heated and stirred again till it becomes quite fluid, and finally made to boil. The bran is separated by a sieve, when it is ready for use. Boiling for a few minutes removes all taste of flour.

This is in itself an excellent nutritive compound, generally well borne and assimilated by hand-fed infants. It is of particular efficacy in the case of weak digestion and marasmus due to

* Infant Feeding and its Influence on Life, or the Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality. By C. H. F. Routh M.D., M.R.C.P.L. New York: William Wood & Co., 1879.

disturbance of the alimentary canal, and accompanied by frequent vomiting. The process has, however, been to some extent modified, and good foods constructed upon the same basis are now made upon a large scale by a number of manufacturers, both in this country and abroad. As a result of these improvements the malt-extract is now prepared in the form of a powder, which is added, in prescribed proportion to warm or cold water, and is then ready for immediate use without the addition of milk or sugar or the need of cooking.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

This is an efficient preparation, which consists of a combination of pure sterilized milk with the nutritious and digestible parts of wheat and malted barley. It contains a large amount of diastase, and the starch is all converted into sugar. No cane-sugar is present. The food is simply and easily prepared for use by dissolving in warm water.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

This article has also proved very useful, and, like the preceding, is free from insoluble starch, which has been changed by the action of malt into dextrine and maltose, the latter being, according to Landois and Sterling, the form of sugar into which starch is transformed by ptyalin and amylopsin. Mellin's food is a powder prepared from malted barley and wheat, and consists of dextrine, maltose, albuminates, and salts.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A member of the same class, this English preparation also possesses decided value. The albuminoids are not pre-digested, but rendered easily digestible. When mixed with cows' milk it renders the curd more flocculent and consequently more assimilable. When added to warm water the diastase present effects a very rapid change of the insoluble starch into soluble dextrin and maltose. The fat and phosphates of the wheat and malt are retained in this food.

RIDGE'S FOOD.

In this article a partial change of starch into sugar has been effected. Though its exact composition is unknown, we are informed that it contains wheat-flour. It has served a good purpose in the case of babes over three months of age. Dr. J. Lewis Smith states that a food nearly resembling Ridge's may be made by crowding snugly into a small muslin bag 1 or 2 pounds of the best wheat flour, boiling it forty-eight hours in water sufficient to cover it, and grating the flour from it when it has dried. Ridge's food is described as a steam-cooked preparation, in which all the flesh-forming properties are carefully retained.

WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD.

It is stated that this food consists of water and volatile substances, salts, especially alkalies and alkaline earths, 18 per cent. of milk albuminates and vegetable albuminates, soluble carbohydrates, and a small quantity of cellulose. It is prepared for administration by adding a tablespoonful to ½ pint of cold water, boiling for two minutes, stirring constantly in order to prevent burning, and finally straining the fluid, which should be taken lukewarm. The food is said to keep well in all climates.

NESTLE'S FOOD.

According to Routh, this well-known preparation is made from choice milk of Swiss cows concentrated *in vacuo* at a low temperature, so as in no way to be decomposed and lose its nutritive qualities. A little sugar and specially-baked bread-powder are then added and thoroughly incorporated.

In administering it is only necessary to mix it with water and boil for a few minutes with constant stirring. A tablespoonful of the powder mixed with 10 tablespoonfuls of water forms a food to be given in a nursing-bottle, and the same quantity with only 5 of water produces a pap.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

This is a palatable and nutritious preparation, and is said to be readily assimilated even by the youngest babes.

It is a matter of difficulty, if not impossibility, for the general practitioner to keep track of all the manufactured preparations designed with the object of promoting the nutrition of the hand-fed babe. There may be others equally good as those which I have mentioned. I have simply, in the foregoing list, passed in review those articles which have been longest before the profession, and of which I have had personal experience. When we feel that we can depend upon the constancy and purity of the product, those manufactured on a large scale have certain advantages over those prepared extemporaneously at home. The mere fact of the readiness with which they are prepared for use, according to definite directions,

is a decided point in their favor, and especially among the ignorant classes. While it is unnecessary that the details of manufacture should be known to the physician, who has no interest in the purely commercial competition between different firms, we are entitled to general information as to the composition of the foods and the general principles upon which they are constructed. For the artificial nourishment of babes less than three months of age, either the mixture proposed by Dr. Arthur Meigs or Biedert's cream mixture will generally be found most beneficial. Between the third and ninth month we may rely upon one of the foods prepared according to Liebig's method.

When the child has arrived at the fourth month we may begin to add a little oatmeal or barley to its milk, boiled so as to form a gruel. The former substance is preferable if constipation exists, the latter if the bowels are relaxed. Lentil-powder, sold under the name of Revalenta Arabica, has been very popular in England, and has often proved a valuable nutrient to weakly infants. The ratio of albuminous to amylaceous constituents approximates that of human milk, and therefore the powder named has not infrequently been found of service. Toward the end of the first year, and earlier if any evidence of rachitis be observed, some animal soup or broth, or one of the meat preparations hereafter to be named, should be added to the milk and farinaceous diet.

The milk foods prepared and sold with especial reference to the artificial nourishment of infants are useful, likewise, as concentrated foods, to adult invalids or convalescents, to travelers, and to aged people.

THE FOOD OF CHILDHOOD.

Toward the end of the first year the diet may be cautiously enlarged. The gruels and prepared foods may be made more concentrated. The child may be allowed to eat a little dry bread or soft biscuit; and some beef, mutton, or chicken broth, thickened with bread or cracker, may be given once a day. About the eighteenth month a soft-boiled egg, a little finely-chopped and tender-cooked meat, and bread and milk may be permitted at meal-time. From the second to the third year, when development is in rapid progress, children require four meals a day. After that period three meals will usually be sufficient. During early childhood, as the child begins to play and run about, the dietary must be sufficiently liberal, but any excess must be scrupulously prohibited on account of the violent reflex nervous phenomena excited by gastro-intestinal difficulty. The same caution, though with diminished force, applies to older children,—from the fifth to the tenth or twelfth year. During these years the appetite is generally keen and the digestive power vigorous in healthy children accustomed to out-of-door exercise. They require each of the alimentary principles in due proportions, yet must be watched in order that they do not consume an excess, especially of albuminous substances. It is important that children should not be allowed to sit down to table when they come in overheated with play, as the digestive power is then enfeebled and an attack of indigestion is apt to be the consequence.

THE FOOD OF ADOLESCENCE.

During adolescence the growth of the organism demands an abundant supply, and, provided the youth has sufficient exercise in the open air, the processes of digestion and absorption are exceedingly active. The principles of digestion in adult life have been described in a preceding paper.

THE FOOD OF OLD AGE.

In old age digestion shares the gradual impairment of activity which affects the other chief bodily functions. Diminished appetite and secretion demand the most nutritious and easily assimilable diet. Soft but concentrated food proves most acceptable, and it is well to revert to the practice of early childhood and administer a fourth meal in the form of a cup of hot milk, beef-tea, broth or soup a short time before going to bed. Small amounts of alcohol are also beneficial by checking disintegration of tissue.

PREPARED FOODS.

In late years the artificial preservation of food and the preparation of condensed foods and food-extracts have assumed vast dimensions. Fruits and vegetables are put up in hermetically sealed cans, and retain their characteristic taste and flavor for an indefinite period. Meats, also, are preserved in a similar manner by the action of heat and the exclusion of air, and are of inestimable value to the traveler by land or sea, to troops on the march or distant from their base of supplies, and of decided convenience in the household or hos-

pital. The basis of the processes employed for preserving meats was the invention of François Appert, and dates as far back as the year 1809. There are different methods now in use, but they are all modifications of a uniform principle. "The tins used are manufactured with the greatest care, and most ingenious machinery has been devised for their thorough and expeditious preparation. The proper quantity of meat, generally, though not necessarily free from bone, tendon, and undue proportion of fat, is weighed out and placed raw in the tin, over which the cover is soldered. In the cover a small pin-hole is left, and the tins are placed in a bath or boiler of solution of chloride of calcium, which boils at a temperature of from 260° to 270° F. Each tin is immersed to within an inch or two of the top, and, as the heat is gradually raised, steam issues from the pin-hole, carrying off the atmospheric air from within the tin. When all the air has been expelled the pin hole is promptly closed with a drop of solder, and the tin, hermetically sealed, is entirely immersed for some time in the superheated solution. When withdrawn and cooled, the tins are placed in a heated testing-house, in which, after a few days, those that have been imperfectly treated manifest their defects by a bulging of the sides, due to the generation of gases from the putrefying mass which they contain. Those which have been successfully preserved generally show both ends collapsed or depressed by the press ure of the air outside; and, usually, on a well-preserved tin being pierced the air is audibly sucked in." *

From time immemorial physicians have sought to extract the nutritive properties of meat in such a form as to furnish a concentrated, palatable, and easily-digested food to those whose digestive powers were weakened from any cause. The victim of advanced dyspepsia; the infant suffering from marasmus, enterocolitis, or rachitis; the consumptive, the anæmic or chlorotic, the mother worn out with lactation, the subjects of accidental injury or surgical operation, the sufferer from typhoid or other continued and exhausting fever, the patient debilitated by severe hæmorrhage or prolonged suppuration, the convalescent from wasting illness, the aged man whose forces are failing,—all these need nourishment in as concentrated a form as can be obtained. Often the stomach is so rebellious that but a drachm or two of nutritious liquid can be tolerated at a time. In any of the foregoing conditions, it becomes a serious problem to know how nutriment can be supplied. Milk is a great reliance, yet not infrequently it disagrees, however administered. It is, moreover, too bulky, and the same objection applies to the old-fashioned beef-tea, to broths, and soups. It has been ascertained, also, that beef-tea, though palatable and resembling in taste the meat from which it is made, possesses little if any true nutrient value. The osmazome and salts are dissolved out, together with extractive matters, which may, indeed, contain some nitrogen, but which are not adapted to promote nutrition, being retrograde products, such as creatin, creatinine, etc.

In order to overcome these disadvantages, chemists and manufacturers, from the time of Liebig downward, have endeavored, by all the resources of modern chemistry, to solve the problem of furnishing a concentrated animal food. Many such preparations are now upon the market, candidates for the favor of the medical profession and the general public. The most esteemed of these, particularly those of which I have personal knowledge, are mentioned in this connection, together with their essential composition, as far as known, and the mode of administration.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC.

As its name implies, this is a fluid preparation, and is made according to Liebig's process. It is not, however, purely a food, as, in addition to a certain portion of brandy added as a preservative, it contains some cinchona and gentian. A second form is also made in which the soluble citrate of iron is present. This is one of the oldest preparations of its class, having been before the public for the last sixteen years.

REX BRAND EXTRACT OF BEEF.

This is a recently-introduced article, put up by the Cudahy Packing Company, of Omaha, Neb. It is made by the Liebig process, is palatable, free from unpleasant odor, and is claimed to contain 53.61 per cent. of combined albuminoids. A beef-tea is made from this food by adding a quarter of a teaspoonful to a large teacupful of boiling water, when the extract dissolves at once.

(To be continued.)

* Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, vol. xix, p. 728.

THE CONTROL OF NASAL HÆMORRHAGE.*

By E. B. GLEASON, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge of the Nose, Throat, and Ear Department of the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia.

DURING the month of December, 1889, I was asked by Dr. T. W. McBride to see with him a case of severe nasal hæmorrhage. In spite of large and frequently-repeated doses of gallic acid, and, if I remember rightly, aconite, the hæmorrhage was so profuse and persistent that he finally plugged the posterior nares by means of Bellocq's cannula. His patient was a boy of 16 or 18 years of age, with the history of having had several previous attacks of nasal hæmorrhage. He was one of a family of bleeders.

When I saw him in consultation with Dr. McBride, the posterior nares had been plugged for fifty-four hours, yet, upon removing the tampon, hæmorrhage recurred from the right nostril and momentarily increased in volume. It was impossible to discover the exact spot within the nasal chamber from which the bleeding originated, and I at once proceeded to firmly pack the nasal chamber with a long strip of patent lint that had previously been dipped in diluted Monsel's solution, 1 part to 3 of water. By means of a probe I carried a loop of the strip through the bleeding nasal chamber until it was felt to rest against the posterior pharyngeal wall. Slowly and carefully I worked backward one portion after another of the strip of lint, and packed it firmly against that portion which had been previously inserted until the nasal chamber was full of a compact mass, the posterior part of which was in the pharynx, and plugged the posterior narium completely, whilst the anterior portion of the plug was represented by the two ends of the strip of patent lint.

This method of controlling nasal hæmorrhage, devised, if I am not mistaken, by Prof. D. Hayes Agnew, has certain advantages over older methods. Figured in most of the text-books on surgery and those upon diseases of the nose and throat is an instrument called Bellocq's cannula. It consists of a tube shaped like an Eustachian catheter, and contains a watch-spring with a rounded, perforated end piece. It is designed to be passed through a bleeding nostril until the pharynx is reached. The watch-spring is now to be pushed onward through the cannula by means of a movable rod connected with it until its rounded, perforated extremity curves forward underneath the palate and appears in the mouth, so that a string furnished with a tampon of absorbent cotton may be tied to it, when, the instrument being withdrawn, the tampon can be drawn up behind the palate into the posterior naris, which it closes completely. The same result can be accomplished by means of an Eustachian catheter armed with a fiddle-string; or a soft-rubber catheter or a piece of steel piano-wire, the loop of which has been suitably curved, can be thrust through the nasal chamber and made to appear in the mouth. It is, however, but seldom, if ever, necessary to plug the posterior naris by means of any of these instruments, except, perhaps, to prevent blood trickling into the pharynx when an operation is done upon the nose under ether. Packing the nasal chamber from in front, by the method described above or a modification of it, is much easier and equally efficacious. Such a packing also has the advantage of being easily removed. It is only necessary to pull gently upon the ends of the strip of patent lint and the packing unfolds itself and is drawn gently from the nose.

If, during this procedure, a part of the interior of the nose is exposed that commences to bleed, the portion of lint already removed should be cut off with a pair of scissors, and no more of the strip of patent lint withdrawn from the nose until the hæmorrhage has been controlled. This can often be accomplished by wedging a piece of absorbent cotton, saturated with a 4 per-cent. solution of cocaine, against the bleeding spot, and, after the bleeding has been stopped in this manner, by searing the parts either by means of a pencil of nitrate of silver, a 5 per-cent. solution of chromic acid, or the galvano-cautery.

Tamponing the nose with a strip of patent lint in the manner described is objectionable, because sometimes the posterior portion of the tampon becomes loose, so that, by hawking, a loop of the strip may be drawn down into the mouth. This happened in the case of a theological student whose nose I tamponed with a strip of patent lint two years ago. For some moments after the accident he was in considerable distress, until, finally, a companion suc-

* Read before the Northern Medical Association, Philadelphia, March 11, 1892.

ceeded in cutting away the loop of patent lint close to the place whence it emerged from behind the soft palate.

The possibility of this accident occurring can be avoided by packing the nasal chamber in the following manner: By means of a probe, a loop of soft linen cloth about an inch wide is pushed through the nasal fossa into the post-nasal space, so that it forms a sort of pouch within the nasal chamber, and into this pouch, piece by piece, absorbent cotton is firmly packed until the hæmorrhage is controlled. The packing is very easily removed; the strip of linen being drawn out last, brings with it any piece of absorbent cotton that otherwise might have been overlooked and allowed to remain in the nose,—a matter of some importance, as I have seen 2 cases in which a piece of "lost cotton" remained within the nasal chamber; in 1 case over a month, and in the other about ten days. In both cases the discharges were very fetid.

Every case of nasal hæmorrhage, even in bleeders, does not require tamponing the nose in order to control it. One of my medical friends tells me that he has never met with a case of nasal hæmorrhage so severe that he could not control it by the use of a nasal douche containing 1 drachm of Monsel's solution to the pint of tepid water. A small piece of ice, allowed to melt within the nasal chamber, will sometimes check quite severe hæmorrhage, especially if the patient be made to sit erect, posture in such cases being a matter of considerable importance. Sometimes the exact spot from which the hæmorrhage proceeds can be detected and the bleeding controlled by the pressure of a piece of absorbent cotton wedged against it.

It should be borne in mind that if a tampon is allowed to remain within the nose longer than forty-eight hours there is some danger of septic infection or even tetanus, and that, after an operative procedure, absorbent cotton in contact with an open wound within the nose acts very much like a sponge-graft, granulations penetrating its meshes so that after a certain time it cannot be removed without tearing them away with it and producing bleeding. The suffering produced by tamponing even one nasal chamber is, after the first few hours, considerable, and ordinarily demands measures of relief. In such cases, antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, or, better still, antikamnia, give much more satisfactory results than morphia, which, while it relieves the pain, seems to increase the congestion and inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane. A 10-grain dose of antikamnia within half an hour after the operation and, if necessary, 5 grains of antikamnia with 5 grains of bromide of sodium every three or four hours will prevent much suffering, and often secure a good night's rest, otherwise impossible. The same remedies may also be prescribed with advantage for the headaches and neuralgias as the result of "catching cold" in those suffering from hypertrophic rhinitis.

I wish to again refer to the case of nasal hæmophilia mentioned at the beginning of my paper. As the result of packing the right nasal chamber in the manner described, hæmorrhage was controlled for some hours, after which drops of blood began to ooze through the front part of the dressing. This slight bleeding was controlled several times by painting the surface of the lint and the rim of the nostril with Monsel's solution. Finally, however, the lint was removed by Dr. McBride and replaced by pieces of fat pork, which controlled the bleeding completely. So pleased was Dr. McBride with the results obtained in this case and two others, in which he had previously used fat pork to control nasal hæmorrhage, that he published a paper on the subject in the University Magazine.

Previous to this experience, I had looked upon diluted Monsel's solution, in spite of its many disadvantages, as the best styptic in which to steep material used to plug the nasal chamber in cases of serious nose-bleed; but since that time I have invariably used some bland oil,—generally fluid cosmoline. I believe that it was the "grease" of the fat pork, used in Dr. McBride's cases, that secured his good results, and that, had he used absorbent cotton or lint saturated with a bland oil, his results would have been equally satisfactory.

Ordinary cases of chronic nose-bleed are usually the result of a varicose condition of the vessels in the neighborhood of the septal artery. When this condition is present, picking or violently blowing the nose is sufficient to rupture one of these vessels and bring about a profuse hæmorrhage, recurring from day to day. As the varicose vessels in such cases are generally upon the anterior part of the septum, the spot from which the hæmorrhage proceeds is readily detected by simply separating the anterior naris with the fingers, and the patient, or one

of his friends, should be taught to apply daily a small quantity of a solution consisting of equal parts of the tincture of the chloride of iron and glycerin. The parts should also be covered several times a day with cosmoline. Usually the hæmorrhage does not recur after the inauguration of this treatment.

A solution of peroxide of hydrogen and 4-per-cent. solutions of cocaine have considerable value as hæmostatics when used inside the nose. If, during the course of an operation within the nose, bleeding obscures the view to such an extent as to interfere with the continuance of the operation, it is well to desist and wedge against the bleeding spot some absorbent cotton, moistened with a 4 per-cent. solution of cocaine. A few moments afterward, when the cotton is removed, it will usually be found that the bleeding has ceased and that the operation can be continued under more favorable circumstances.

Nasal hæmorrhage after operative procedures usually ceases spontaneously, and, if possible, it is generally best to allow it to do so, as it is less liable to recur than when artificial hæmostatics are used. Generally the bleeding will recur, after it has ceased spontaneously, if the patient blows the clot from his nose. Except in hæmorrhages caused by the removal of a posterior hypertrophy with the snare, it is well to instruct the patient to do this one or more times while he yet remains in your office, and, finally, spray the field of operation with fluid cosmoline. In all cases it is best to insert a a small quantity of absorbent cotton within the nostril in order to prevent his breathing through the nasal chamber that has been operated on, blowing his nose, etc., and instruct him not to remove the cotton for several hours.

No. 41 S. Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia.

The Hospital Gazette tells the following tale of the rapid rise of a medical man in London into fashionable business, on the authority of a fellow-practitioner. He was conversing with a lady's maid in an aristocratic family, one of whose junior members he had been attending, and he ventured to ask: "How is it that the Duchess thinks so much of Dr. Goosely Robinson; usen't she to be a homœopath?" "Oh, yes, sir, she was, but this new doctor just suits her Grace; he's very pleasant in his manner, and even when there's nothing the matter with her he examines her so very carefully; in fact, you know, *stereoscopes* her all over."

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA.

By JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D.

THE primitive method of education remains yet the most impressive, especially to children and adolescents. By observation, description, and comparison the interest is awakened and maintained and knowledge is acquired without effort, nay, with positive pleasure. This is surely the proper method of studying nature. All boys love the open air, country life, and active exercise. Their sisters are no less fond of out door romps until the conventionalities or the high-pressure system of so-called education begin to ruin their health. All young people love to acquire information by receiving answers to their questions. This is the mode in which children are first inducted into a knowledge of their surroundings. Are they not perpetually asking questions? Advantage ought to be more systematically and intelligently taken of this universal desire for information. An odd stone or shell, an old bone, a fragment of rock, a beautiful flower, a noble tree, a luscious fruit, the beasts, birds, and fishes, the stars in the heavens,—all these objects excite the attention of intelligent children. No student follows a lecturer with more attentive eye and ear than boys and girls will examine a natural curiosity and hear it explained, in answer to their eager queries, by parent, guardian, or friend. Thus, a walk in the fields, the woods, or along the sea-shore may unconsciously be an object-lesson in natural science. All this being undoubtedly true, the commencement being so auspicious, one is often led to marvel why active interest in nature is gradually lost by most people. To a certain extent the result is due to faulty methods of education. The hunter, the trapper, and the fisherman must needs learn intimately the habits of the creatures whose lives they seek. The appearance, the surroundings, and the mode of life of animals will elicit an interest and attention which can subsequently be expended upon structural formation. The gardener and the farmer sedulously watch the germination of seeds and study the conditions upon which the development of vegetable life depends. Hard experience teaches the sailor something of the laws of wind and waves, while the starry heaven is to him not merely a spectacle, but indicates his path across the trackless sea.

Thus men who lead out door lives obtain, in the course of their amusements or occupations, a considerable, though incomplete and unsystematized, acquaintance with natural objects and processes. An interesting problem now suggests itself to the mind of the educator, viz.: How can such knowledge be conveyed to the minds of town bred lads in such a manner as to arouse and maintain their interest and at the same time in accordance with the spirit of scientific classification and principles? An imperfect attempt in this direction is to lead a class of boys outside the city at convenient times, direct attention to the objects met with in their walk, and communicate information in conversational style. A far superior method has, however, been elaborated in the Natural History Camp.

Local associations for the study of any branch of art, literature, or science are of incalculable benefit to any community. Composed principally of young and enthusiastic people, they develop exact observation, elevation of thought, health of mind, and, perhaps, of body. For more than a generation there has existed in the city of Worcester, Mass., a Natural History Society. Its members were young persons having a fondness for such studies, and who occupied their leisure in collecting specimens, preparing oral and written

The Bayou at Tarpon Springs

reports upon them and storing them up in cases. In this manner was gradually brought together a respectable museum. The aim of the society has been not so much to train professed naturalists as to interest large numbers of those whose regular occupations allowed but a limited time for other pursuits. Winter courses of lectures have been given by prominent men, and since 1880 free classes in botany, mineralogy, microscopy, and other branches have been maintained with an aggregate membership of hundreds of students. In order to extend this work, to render it at once interesting and instructive to youth, the president of the society, Dr. W. H. Raymen ton conceived the happy idea of establishing a summer camp in which the boys of the city might pass their holiday season with equal pleasure and profit. A tract of land, forty acres in extent, was generously donated for the purpose by Hon. Joseph H. Walker.

The camp is situated but a short distance from the city, on the west shore of Lake Quinsigamond, and was first occupied in 1885. The boys are lodged in tents of the army-wall pattern, with substantial wood floors and water proof fly. Each tent will accommodate four persons. A variety of bodily and mental occupations is pursued, under the supervision of competent instructors. A phy-

sician goes the round of the camp every day, and the accommodations, sanitary arrangements, and food are subject to his approval. No serious illness has ever been contracted at the camp. Fire-arms are not allowed. The boys are formed into companies, and the slight amount of daily drill and light military dis cipline have proved very acceptable. Fifteen minutes per day are given to gymnastics, which are thoroughly enjoyed by all. The pupils are taught to swim and to manage row-boats. A large, well-appointed, and lighted workshop is on the grounds, supplied with turning-lathe, tools, and all conveniences for work. A practical boat-builder uses the shop during the summer, and explains the manner of building as the labor proceeds. Separate rooms are fitted up for biological work, taxidermy, and general natural-history work. The boys are taught the haunts and babits of game and fish, how to make a camp-fire, pitch a tent, handle an axe, cut wood, build log-camps, etc. Bird-notes, the chirping of insects, and the habits of birds and insects will be taught as much as is possible by actual observation in the woods and fields. Out-door sketching is a special feature of camp life. Practical lessons in photography are given by competent teachers. Out-door evening lessons in astronomy, by the aid of the telescope, are given

THE "SALT LAKES" NEAR TARPON SPRINGS (ANCIENT BUCCANEER RESORT).

during the season. In the field excursions the teacher is simply a leader, whose suggestions or remarks are dropped incidentally or called forth by questions from individual pupils. Specimens found are exhibited on the spot or passed from hand to hand; comments are made on them by the teacher, and thus the lads learn without effort many things they will long remember, and are stimulated to further observation and reflection. Two evenings in each week are devoted to camp-fire stories, when the campers listen to the personal experiences of hunter, soldier, ornithologist, or woodman in the wilds. Base-ball, tennis, foot-ball, and athletic contests are encouraged. Lessons in fencing are a part of the course. Boat races are also held, and suitable prizes bestowed upon the winners. Illuminations and fire-works occasionally add to the general interest. It is desired that the whole current of life shall be free and buoyant, and every effort is made to give each one a good time, to which he will look back as long as he lives. Many boys, in fact, have returned to the camp each succeeding year until they are too old to be accepted. Pupils are admitted from the age of 10 to 18 years. Scientific lectures are delivered by teachers eminent in their specialties. Specimens, drawings, the microscope, telescope, and stereopticon are all used in demonstration and illustration. Each boy is expected to attend one full set of lectures, the

selection to be made by himself, and, in fact, it is found that most of them become interested in more than one of the subjects. The corps of instructors and lecturers is composed of teachers in the general or technical schools of Worcester, Amherst, Harvard, Yale, and other colleges. The camp has grown in numbers, efficiency, and resources year by year. The camp has acquired a national reputation, and has been visited by many prominent people, representing different departments of education at home and abroad. A weekly journal, called "Camp and Lake," containing sketches, incidents, and historical notes relative to the different branches of natural history and to athletics, is published by the society. The list of scholars contains names from nearly every State in the Union. A more admirable and praiseworthy scheme it would be difficult to devise. The time is so apportioned that each waking hour is filled with work or play. The routine, however, is not too rigid, and monotony is avoided.

In 1889, Thomas H. Dodge, Esq., the steady friend of the enterprise, gave to the society the use of a piece of land on the opposite side of the lake, upon which a similar camp has been established for the benefit of

A Load of Gulf Sponges.

the girls. A lady superintendent and matron are constantly upon the grounds, and parties of friends are usually accompanied by an older relative to act as a chaperon. Could such a summer outing become a general custom for young girls, the frail physique of our women would cease to be a reproach to American civilization.

Camp life invigorates both mind and body. The training will be permanently useful to every pupil, whatever may be his avocation in later life. Doubtless in many a mind a love of science will be awakened, and many a youth be led to make it the study of his life. To physicians the project is doubly important, not only as an excellent means of promoting health, but also because the study of natural science is the most fitting preparation for that of medicine. How often has botany or zoölogy served as the introduction to medicine, while, conversely, how many physicians have, either wholly or in part, devoted themselves to biological researches!

The scope of successful undertakings inevitably broadens. Each year increasing numbers have sought this camp. Each year the corps of instructors has grown, the friends of the enterprise have increased. The advantages

enjoyed by boys have been extended to girls. The next step in advance is to supplement the summer by the winter camp. From the bleak hills of New England the scene of activities is to be transferred to the sunny South.

The same clear judgment which founded the camp at Lake Quinsigamond has again been conspicuously manifested in the selection of a winter site. The spot chosen is Tarpon Springs, in Hillsborough County, Florida. This place is already favorably known as a winter resort for sick and well alike, and possesses one of the most charming and healthful locations upon the Gulf coast. The spring is

THROUGH THE PALMETTOES.

fed by one of those subterraneous rivers which course through the cavernous limestone forming the basis of the peninsula. On gaining the surface it spreads out into a beautiful lake which covers several acres. The water contains sulphur and iron. It is well adapted for rowing, fishing, and bathing. The waters of the spring communicate by means of a bayou two miles in length with those of Clearwater Bay,—an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. The surrounding country is the highest along the Gulf coast. The ground is rolling and thickly wooded. The soil is a sandy loam, very productive under the influence of water. Oranges, lemons, limes, olives, figs, walnuts, Japanese plums, chestnuts, pine-apples, custard-apples,

alligator pears, peaches, guavas, and bananas are among the productions of the locality. Irish- and sweet- potatoes, peas, tomatoes, beans, and Indian corn grow—properly cultivated and irrigated—in profusion. The principal trees are the pine and red cedar, whose exhalations render the air fragrant. The atmosphere is purified upon the one side by balsamic exhalations, and on the other by currents blowing over the great Gulf.

To those who have just fled from the harsh climate of our Northern sea-board or the rigidity of the interior, Tarpon Springs seems an earthly Paradise. The pure, balmy, and scented air, the blue skies, the brilliant sunshine, sparkling waters, noble forests, and lovely climate inspire one with a pure and buoyant sense of physical enjoyment. Cold weather is almost unknown. The average winter temperature is between 65 and 70 degress. A fire is seldom needed, except for purposes of cookery. The atmosphere is comparatively dry, a fact demonstrated by the records of the United States Signal Station at Punta Rassa. Meat has been exposed for days and weeks without the occurrence of putrefaction.

The woods, water, and air teem with life. The opossum, raccoon, ground-hog, land-otter, bat, deer, rabbit, and squirrel abound. Many species of fish are to be found in the lake and bayou, while the bay contains mullet, the grouper, sea-trout, Spanish mackerel, tarpon, blue-fish, pompano or pumpkin-fish, and red snapper. Specimens for examination can be obtained of the Jew-fish. The shark, octopus, and giant green turtle inhabit the gulf, and the manatee or sea-cow the inland waters. Florida is celebrated for the number and variety of its birds. The king-vulture, a bird of prey second only in size to the condor, smaller species of vultures, eagles, hawks, kites, and owls can be observed. The scarlet ibis, flamingo, herons, cranes, and other waders haunt the waters. Teal and brant ducks, wild turkey, grouse, snipe, woodcock, rail- and reed- birds are abundant. The smaller birds are remarkable for their brilliant plumage. The mocking-bird and other feathered songsters render the woods melodious.

Tarpon Springs, therefore, affords admirable advantages for the study of nature under favorable conditions. The mild, healthful, and invigorating winter climate permits an open-air life, numerous specimens are readily obtainable, and the same habits of observation which have given the boys some insight of the flora and fauna of the North will give them a basis for forming some conception of the luxuriance of life in sub-tropical America. The transfer from rugged New England to the Land of Flowers cannot fail to have a broadening effect upon youthful minds, by acquainting them with the diversified products and interests of their native country.

Not the least of the many advantages of the study of external nature is the fact that it encourages an active, out-of-door life. This alone is of inestimable importance to adolescents. Lads of quick intelligence are apt, if left to themselves at this critical period, to linger over books, acquiring sedentary habits and losing an opportunity which can never be regained for the development of bone and muscle. The education of the body should, in each sex, be preferred to intellectual training during the formative period of life. It is possible, however, to gain a considerable acquaintance with nature, and at the same time strengthen the body and lay the foundation of sound physical health. Any defect which may result to academic training can readily be overcome in more mature years. To stimulate the native faculties of a youth, to teach him to observe closely, to describe exactly, to compare, to deduce conclusions, and to make inductions is education, the drawing out of his powers, in the proper sense of the word. So that the mind is trained, it is, in a sense, of less importance upon what subjects it has been exercised. A well-educated mind can be applied as an instrument to any subject which taste or circumstances may provide, whether it be commerce, literature, science, or a profession.

Another valuable feature of knowledge gained in early youth and in the course, as it were, of amusement is, that it is so essentially a part of the mental furniture that it can never be forgotten. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to knowledge laboriously acquired.

OBSTINATE HICCOUGH.

Dr. H. M. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., recommends fluid extract of physostigma in doses of 4 to 8 drops, pushed to the point of causing toxic symptoms.—*Med. Record.*

ABSTRACTS.

EUROPHEN—A NEW SURGICAL DRESSING.

During the past ten years much has been written concerning substitutes for iodoform, but investigators soon became convinced that their expectations were not being realized. It is for this reason that we are at present in so skeptical a mood toward new remedies of this kind. The only remedy from which I obtained as satisfactory results as from iodoform is pyoktanin, which I described about a year and a half ago in Vratsch, and which I employed frequently, during the past two years, with much satisfaction. Unfortunately, this remedy has some objectionable features. If not very carefully applied, it spots the clothing, and, aside from this, it is contra-indicated for dressings which should remain upon the wound a long time, as, for example, after curetting of buboes. Iodol, sozoiodol, and dermatol have likewise given no satisfactory results.

A few months ago, a new remedy, europhen, made its appearance. The experiments made with this preparation are so satisfactory that I regarded it as my duty to make known my own observations to a larger circle of readers, with the hope that they will also make use of this remedy.

The first reports concerning europhen as a substitute for iodoform were made by Dr. Siebel. According to his investigations, europhen has no injurious effects upon the system, and arrests the growth of various micro-organisms. It can be administered internally, in doses of ½ gramme, without disagreeable effects. After administration of 1 gramme, a slight, transient sensation of pressure is experienced in the stomach. Europhen, or, chemically speaking, isobutylorthocresoliodide, contains 28.1 per cent. of pure iodine. It is a very light yellow powder, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and oil. Siebel does not mention its odor. Nolda says it has no disagreeable odor, while, according to Eichhoff, europhen has an aromatic, saffron-like odor. In my opinion, europhen has quite a faint odor, reminding one of cedar-wood. On the other hand, my colleagues say that it smells like thymol, iodine, etc. In a word, europhen is devoid of the peculiar, objectionable smell of iodoform, which is really the point of importance.

The color of this remedy is not as yellow as that of iodoform or dermatol; it is rather of a brick-yellow hue, by which it is readily distinguished from dermatol, but resembles aristol. Eichhoff further remarks that the drug is readily soluble in collodium and traumaticin, and that it should be exposed as little as possible to the light and moisture, in order to prevent its decomposition. I have preserved the remedy for two months, in dark bottles, without observing any change. The price of europhen is still comparatively high, but, inasmuch as europhen is five times as light as iodoform, however, the price is quite moderate.

Notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed since the introduction of europhen, four monographs regarding its effects have already appeared. The first is published by Eichhoff, who presents 33 observations. He employed the new remedy, in oily solution, in the following cases:—

15	cases of	syphilis.
5	"	eczema madidans.
2	"	ulcus molle.
2	"	gonorrhœa.
2	"	ulcus cruris.
1	"	eczema impetiginosum.
1	"	psoriasis.
1	"	favus.
1	"	scrofuloderma.
1	"	lupus.
1	"	burn.

From these observations, it appears that the remedy is especially indicated as a disinfectant, and Eichhoff concludes that europhen is very serviceable in venereal diseases, and occupies an important place among antiseptics. Europhen only acts in the presence of moisture,—that is, upon a moist surface,—and, for this reason, it has no effect on eczema madidans and favus.

Eichhoff entertains the expectation that by the introduction of europhen the use of iodoform will be further restricted. I will make a few remarks on the above 33 cases. In the first case Eichhoff applied, twice daily, the europhen-powder to an ulcerated induration. Five days later suppuration had ceased, and after ten days' treatment (inunctions of gray ointment were employed five times) the wound had cicatrized and the cartilaginous induration had entirely disappeared. We have not observed at any time so favorable an effect from other remedies, and, therefore, this observation awakens a certain amount of distrust as to its

accuracy. I would make the same statement regarding the second case, in which it is claimed that condylomata disappeared after five days' treatment with europhen, which was applied three times daily. The observation made by Eichhoff, that europhen proved inefficient in eczema madidans, appears peculiar. Inasmuch as the skin is moist in this affection, he had probably to deal with something else rather than eczema madidans.

The subcutaneous injection of europhen (injected daily, in doses of 0.1 to 0.5 grammes) in cases of syphilis has no special advantage over other methods of treatment. Of interest appears the observation that after small, subcutaneous injections, pains in the head and stomach are developed, while subsequent injections produce no other effects. Eichhoff therefore recommends us to use at the beginning small doses subcutaneously, which are increased later. The drug was used without effect in the case of gonorrhœa in a man. In fact, the pains and irritation were augmented, after injections of ½ to 2½ per cent. of europhen with gum and olive-oil. In general, the investigations of Eichhoff should induce us to further test the remedy.

The second report regarding the effects of europhen was made by Dr. Lowenstein, who experimented with this preparation in 23 cases of disease of the nose and ear. Lowenstein obtained very good results in atrophic rhinitis, hæmorrhages produced by erosions of the septum, and in operative procedures upon the nose. In ozæna he prefers aristol; in laryngeal tuberculosis the remedy proved useless. According to Therapeut. Monatsh., No. 9, 1891, his investigations on europhen may be regarded as exerting a favorable effect in certain cases. Petersen also speaks favorably of europhen.

An article on this subject has also been written by Nolda, who employed europhen chiefly in soft chancre (7 cases*), dusting on the powder twice daily. His results were very good, for cicatrization was established from seven to fourteen days after beginning its use. Nolda also obtained good results in ulcus cruris (2 cases†), in hard chancre, but especially in otitis suppurative media. He therefore concludes, although somewhat hastily, that europhen might be utilized in all conditions where iodoform has been employed. He goes perhaps too far, since he asserts that europhen acts even better than iodoform. In a case of soft chancre, of fairly large extent, in the region of the frenulum, which was treated by Nolda, one-half of the ulcer was covered with iodoform powder and the other with europhen. It was observed that the portion covered with europhen cicatrized two days earlier than the one treated with iodoform. I therefore commenced my investigations with a certain amount of mistrust. Up to this time I have employed europhen in 60 cases:—

Circumcision,	25 cases.
Soft chancre,	20 "
Hard chancre,	7 "
Gummatous tumors,	3 "
Incisions of buboes,	2 "
Ulcers,	2 "

The above-mentioned cases all belong to minor surgery, and hence I do not consider myself as yet justified in recommending europhen for general surgical use in place of iodoform. If I did, the same thing might be repeated as in the case of pyoktanin. The latter drug was also recommended for minor surgical use on the ground of experiments, while later it was shown that it could not be utilized in general surgery. The investigations of europhen made by me have shown that it is a very serviceable remedy. All wounds left after circumcision healed by first intention. After application of the sutures the wounds were dusted with europhen. In 2 cases the wound margins separated three or four days after, in consequence of strong erection of the penis.

Chancroidal ulcers were cleared up by the use of the drug, and cicatrized rapidly, after twelve to fifteen days. I would add that the ulcers were not curetted nor treated with other antiseptic remedies. Two cases of soft sores healed somewhat slower in three weeks. One of the patients was a debilitated man, who came under treatment with 7 dirty, somewhat indurated sores upon the penis. The inguinal glands were somewhat enlarged and painful. He had previously suffered from syphilis. An inoculation made upon the forearm for diagnostic purposes furnished characteristic, somewhat soft sores. In spite of the application of europhen, the ulcers enlarged at the commencement of the treatment. The cause of this became manifest ten days later. The

* Munch. Medic. Wochenschr., No. 10, 1891.
† Therap. Monatsh., No. 10, 1891.

patient began to complain of pains in the throat, and mucous papules appeared on the tonsils. In other words, the patient was syphilitic, but had contracted a chancroid. Finally the soft sores cicatrized and the indurations disappeared, after 4 injections of 0.10 salicylate of mercury. Hard and gummatous ulcers also rapidly cicatrized. I was especially interested in the effect of europhen in cases of incised and curetted buboes. Unfortunately, I had an opportunity to employ it in only 2 cases, but the results were very good.

Upon the ground of these few cases, I would maintain that europhen is an excellent substitute for iodoform in minor surgery and in chancroid, and I regard further investigations as desirable. Those who are familiar with the dread of private patients of the horrible odor of iodoform will understand how important it is to possess a remedy which cures soft sores and does not prevent the patient following his occupation. Curetting of chancroid is a rational procedure, because it is the only means by which pathological tissues can be removed.

In 2 cases of chancroid which I had occasion to observe in the Clinical Institute, the ulcers had cicatrized five days after the application of a dressing of europhen.—O. W. PETERSEN.

PHARYNGEAL TUBERCULOSIS.

At a meeting, February 11, 1892, of the French Society of Dermatology and Syphilography, M. Jullien presented a woman who was the subject of pharyngeal tuberculosis. The disease had been acquired by cohabitation. Such a rare mode of infection is worth mention. The woman had had for several months relations with a tuberculous individual. Upon the pharynx were seen distinct ulcers, in which M. Jullien discovered the bacillus of Koch.—*Le Progrès Médical*, February 13, 1892.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS VEGETANS.

At the same meeting M. Hallopeau remarked that erythematous lupus most often gives rise to a partial atrophy of the integument, but, as M. Besnier has pointed out, this result does not occur in the case of every lesion. A patient presented by the speaker proved the justice of this remark. The central parts of the patches of erythematous lupus upon the cheeks, in place of being atrophied, as is the rule, are the seat of little wart-like projections. This is a feature which has never heretofore been described.—*Le Progrès Médical*, February 13, 1892.

VARIETIES OF ECZEMA.

Prof. H. Leloir believes that idiopathic eczema results from various causes and distinguishes: 1. Eczema as a consequence of some weakness of the skin which acts as a predisposing cause. 2. A second group is formed by those cases which are excited by certain toxic substances. 3. A third variety comprises cases which are produced in a more or less altered integument by the secretion of sweat. 4. Eczema of nervous origin. 5. It is probable that some cases depend upon irritation of the skin by pathogenic microbes hitherto but little studied. 6. The seborrhœic eczema of Unna forms an independent class.

It is also certain that the pathogenesis of eczematous dermatitis is diverse, and probable that histological distinctions separate the different varieties.—*Deutsche Med. Zeitung*, February 4, 1892.

DARIER'S DERMATOSIS.

Drs. Buzzi and Miethke, of Berlin, report the case of a lad, 16 years of age, who, together with an impetiginous eczema of the hairy scalp, presented on both sides a rare and symmetrical affection of the skin. The parts involved were the backs of the hands, axillæ, groins, navel, clavicular fossæ, and the neck. It had existed without subjective symptoms since the first year of life. The dorsal surfaces of the hands and fingers were covered with elevations of a dirty, brownish color, very hard and rough to the touch. On the other parts mentioned were found nodules, varying in size from a millet-seed to a lentil, very hard and rough, grayish yellow in hue, irregularly scattered or gathered in patches. With the finger-nail or point of a scalpel they could be easily removed, leaving reddened and occasionally bleeding spots. It was obvious that the process concerned the horny layer, and, other keratoses having been excluded, the authors diagnosticated the affection described by Darier under the title of psorospermosis follicularis vegetans. This conclusion was verified by the results of a histological examination, which agreed in every respect with that of Darier. The peculiar round bodies found by him, which he regarded

as parasites (psorosperms), and the origin of the disease were recognized. They hold a different view, however, of the significance of the appearance, and regard the bodies as, in all probability, altered epithelial cells, which also seem to be present in other hyperkeratoses. —*Deutsche Med. Zeitung*, February 4, 1892.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

According to Dr. J. M. Bravo, the ethereal oil of cypress is an excellent remedy for this disease. It is obtained from the needles of the cypress-tree, and is used by sprinkling a few drops upon the clothing of the child, or, at night, upon its pillow. The advantages claimed for oil of cypress are: the rapidity of its action, its freedom from unpleasant effects, its convenience, its strong and not unpleasant odor, which children soon learn to like.—*Deutsche Med. Zeitung.*

MORRENIA BRACHYSTEPHANA, A NEW GALACTAGOGUE.

Dr. Pedro N. Arata describes the chemical constituents and properties of this plant, which belongs to the Asclepiadæ and grows in the Argentine Republic and other South American countries. From the fruit he has extracted an alkaloid of a dark-red color, pleasant smell, and very bitter taste, soluble in water, chloroform, and amylic alcohol. Besides this alkaloid the fruit contains a glucoside, which, if not identical, is very nearly related to the glucoside isolated by List from *Asclepias cyriaca*. The physiological action has not yet been studied, but, after the use of a fresh infusion, Arata concludes that the plant possesses valuable galactagogue properties.—*Deutshe Med. Zeitung.*

PTOMAINES IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, February 29, 1892, M. A. B. Griffiths said that the ptomaine extracted from the urine of measles patients, is a base which responds to the constitution of glycocyamidine. In the urine of those suffering with whooping-cough there is found a base which is identical with that produced by cultures of the bacillus of Afanasieff. This bacillus is present in the sputum of whooping-cough. — *Le Progrès Médical*, March 12, 1892.

THIOL IN DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Dr. F. Buzzi writes that thiol is distinguished from its nearest related substance, icthyol, in a number of important particulars. Thiol is a body of definite chemical composition, ichthyol is an inconstant and little-known mixture. Thiol is free from the bad taste and smell and other disadvantages of ichthyol.

Thiol is prepared by J. F. Riedel, in either the fluid or solid form. Given internally, it exerts a laxative effect without causing pain, probably by reason of the sulphur which it contains.

The reported cure by its internal administration of psoriasis, angioneuroses, urticaria, and rosacea are, in the author's opinion, very encouraging, but are as yet too few in number to permit a positive expression of opinion. The dose is from 0.03 to 1 gramme (½ to 15 grains) three times a day. Externally it is applied in a variety of forms. Liquid thiol is a varnish which, by the addition of a 5-per-cent. solution of glycerin, attains the necessary flexibility and rapidly dries, forming a brownish-black protective layer. It is useful in rosacea, eczema, herpes labialis, zoster, erythema nodosum, erythema bullosum, burns, and furunculosis. Besides the thiol-varnish the most esteemed form is the thiol dressing of Priessnitz (5 to 30 per cent.), especially in moist, pustular, and pruriginous eczema, and impetigo contagiosa.

Thiol ointment, zinc-thyol gelatin, ether-alcoholic solutions (in lumbago, sciatica, etc.), and thiol dusting powder are also employed. Disagreeable after-effects or intoxication were never observed. The cures were always rapid, and hence its indications must be regarded as quite positive. Through its reducing power thiol is, in the first place, keratoplastic, and therefore desiccant. It controls vessels and consequently produces local anæmia, combats inflammation, and reduces swelling.—*Deutsche Med. Zeitung.*

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM IN CHOREA.

To a girl, 10 years of age, suffering from chorea, to whom, among other remedies, Fowler's solution had been administered without effect, Dr. Sewening, on account of enlarged glands, gave iodide of potassium, which produced rapid cessation of the movements, improvement of the appetite and general condition.—*Deutsche Med. Zeitung.*

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Dr. Shuford says that he has obtained good results by injecting the following in hæmorrhoids:—

℞ Glycerole of salicylic acid, . ℥iv.
Glycerole of boracic acid, . ℥iv.
Carbolic acid, . . . ℥iij.

M. Sig.: Inject 5 to 10 minims into each tumor.—*Med. Brief.*

PRURITUS ANI.

℞ Hyd. bichlorid., . . . gr. iss.
Ammoni muriat., . . gr. ij.
Acidi carbolici, . . . ℥j.
Glycerini, ... ʒij.
Aquæ rosæ, . q. s. ad ʒvj.

M. Sig.: Apply locally, morning and evening.—*Southern Clinic.*

CAPILLARY BRONCHITIS.

Dembitz recommends apomorphine as an expectorant for infants, instead of ipecac. His formula of administration is:—

℞ Apomorphinæ muriat., . gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–ss.
Aquæ destil., . . . ʒiv.
Acid. hydrochlorat., . . gtt. v.
Syrup. simplicis, . . ʒj.

M. Sig.: One drachm every two hours.

Collapse need not be feared, and the apomorphine disturbs digestion less than ipecac. He considers musk the respiratory stimulant *par excellence.—Virginia Medical Monthly.*

TO DISGUISE THE TASTE OF QUININE.

To disguise the taste of quinine, I add the following, which children take without much complaint:—

℞ Quininæ sulph., . . . ℥ij.
Ac. tannici,
Sodii bibor. vel bicarb., āā ℈ij.
Sacch. lactis,
Pulv. glycyrrhiz., . āā ℥j.

M. Sig.: Two to 10 grains, according to circumstances.—Dr. W. F. Conners, in *The Medical World.*

A PURGATIVE FOR CHILDREN.

Make an emulsion:—

℞ Castor-oil, ... ℥iv.
Infusion coffee, . . . ʒij.
Powd. sugar, . . . ʒv.
Yelk of egg, . . . no. j.—M.

—*L'Union Médicale.*

EXCESSIVE EXPECTORATION.

The following formula will lessen excessive expectoration in phthisical cases and in other pulmonary troubles:—

℞ Ammonium borate, . . ℥iss.
Listerine, ... ℥vj.
Syr. prun. Virg., . . ʒj.
Syr. tolut., ... ʒj.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.—*Med. Brief.*

GONORRHŒA.

Dr. McIntosh finds nothing equal to the following:—

℞ Hydrastine, . . . gr. i–ij.
Zinci acetatis,
Plumbis acetatis, . āā gr. j.
Aquæ puræ, . . . ʒij.

M. Sig.: Use as an injection after washing out the urethra with warm water. Internally, alkalies and copaiba.

SPASM OF THE GLOTTIS.

℞ Chloroform., . . . gtt. v–x.
Aq. destillat., . . . grms. xxv.
Glycerin., . . . grms. v.

Sig.: A teaspoonful every half-hour.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

Dr. W. W. Kinkead, of Nashville, Tenn., in the Columbus Medical Journal, gives the following example of a reliable treatment for an acute cold, and for the incipient stage of inflammations of the air-passages, as tonsillitis, bronchitis, etc:—

℞ Atropinæ sulphatis, . . gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{100}$.
Morphinæ sulphatis, . . gr. ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, . . fʒij.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful every half-hour.

PSORIASIS OF THE SCALP.

℞ Saponis viridis,
Vaselin., . . . āā 100 grms.
Ichthyol., ... 10 "
Acid. salicyl.,
Acid. pyrogallic., . āā 5 "

M. ft. pomat.

As the quantities of the active ingredients are rather high, the pomade should be applied only to surfaces of small extent. The frictions should be discontinued if they produce any irritation.—Besnier, in *Le Progrès Médical.*

THRUSH.

Dr. George N. Highly, of Conshohocken, Pa., uses for twenty-four or forty-eight hours—

℞ Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., . gr. ss–j.
Sodii bicarbonatis, . . gr. xxxij.
Aquæ, ... fʒij.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every two hours. Shake well.

He then prescribes—

℞ Zinci sulphocarbolat., . gr. viii–xvj.
Syrupi, ... fʒiv.
Aq. cinnamomi, . . . fʒiss.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every two hours.

Water should not be given immediately after either of these mixtures.—*Practitioners' Monthly.*

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston found, in 1 case of pyelitis, hypodermatic injection of the chloride of gold and sodium very beneficial. He began with 15 drops of Clark's solution (made by Parke, Davis & Co.), and gradually increased it to 30 drops twice daily. (*The Medical Age.*) This statement should occasion further experiment.

EUCALYPTO-RESORCIN.

This is the name given by Barbey, in the Bulletin Commercial, to a reaction product of resorcin and oil of eucalyptus. Resorcin in excess is mixed with oil of eucalyptus, and chloroform is added and the whole shaken. The clear solution, when poured off, leaves behind a mass of needle-like crystals, having a strong camphoric odor, and which are insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. This body, on fractional distillation, gives various liquid and solid distillates, which have not yet been examined. Naphthol, pyrogallol, and picric acid also give with eucalyptol similar crystalline bodies, all of which have a strong camphoric odor.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

SOME NEW PERFUME FORMULAS.

By permission of G. W. Askinson, we print the following formulas, to call attention of our readers to the excellence of a new book on perfumes and perfumery, which we consider the most satisfactory now obtainable:—

Myrtle.

Extract of jasmin,	½ pint.
Extract of orange-flower,	2 pints.
Extract of rose,	4 pints.
Extract of tuberose,	2 pints.
Tincture of vanilla,	2 pints.

Narcissus.

Extract of jonquille,	1 pint.
Extract of tuberose,	3 pints.
Tincture of storax,	4 ounces.
Tincture of tolu,	4 ounces.

Pink.

Extract of cassie,	2½ pints.
Extract of orange-flower,	2½ pints.
Extract of rose,	5 pints.
Tincture of vanilla,	20 fld. ozs.
Oil of clove,	75 grains.

Sweet Pea.

Extract of tuberose,	2 pints.
Extract of orange-flower,	2 pints.
Extract of rose,	2 pints.
Tincture of vanilla,	5½ ounces.

Polyanthus.

Extract of rose,	2 pints.
Extract of jasmin,	1 pint.
Extract of violet,	½ pint.
Tincture of musk,	2½ fld. drs.
Oil of neroli,	¾ ounce.
Oil of lemon,	¾ ounce.
Deodorized alcohol,	4 pints.

Eau du Portugal.

Oil of bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil of lemon,	2¼ ounces.
Oil of orange-peel,	½ pound.
Oil of rose,	¼ ounce.
Alcohol,	10 pints.

The volume gives 400 formulas, with full and explicit directions for their satisfactory production.—*Phar. Rec.*

COUGH MIXTURE.

Dr. Allison Maxwell prescribes:—

℞ Ext. ipecac. fld., . . gtt. v.
Ext. rhei fld.,
Ext. senegæ fld., . āā ʒss.
Morphinæ hydrochlor., . gr. j.
Syrupi simpl., . . . ʒiv.
Ol. sassafras, . . . gtt. iv.
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every two or three hours. *International Med. Mag.*

HEPATIC COLIC.

Lemoine prescribes:—

℞ Syrupi acaciæ, . . . fʒiv.
Æther. sulphur., . . fʒj.
Or
℞ Chloroformi, . . . ♏xv.
Tincturæ myrrh., . . ♏xv.
Mucilag. acaciæ, . . fʒij.
Syrup., . . . fʒiiiss.
Sig.: A tablespoonful of either of these mixtures every fifteen minutes.

He also uses the following suppositories:—

℞ Extract. belladonnæ,
Extract. opii, . . āā gr. ⅓
Olei theobromæ, . . ʒiss.
Ft. in suppositorium no. j.

Or

℞ Extract. opii, . . . gr. ⅛
Pulv. castor., . . . gr. xv.
Ol. theobromæ, . . . ʒj.
Ft. in suppositorium no. j.—*Therap. Gazette.*

CYSTITIS.

Dr. Joseph Hoffman, of Philadelphia, says that there is a combination of three drugs which he has used with benefit; these are benzoate of ammonium, salicylate of sodium, and bromide of potassium. The last is a local sedative. He thinks that benzoate of ammonia is perhaps the most efficient of all remedies in chronic, and even in acute, cystitis. The salicylate of sodium is also of value.

Dr. Steer highly recommends ammonium benzoate. Dose, gr. v–xv.—*Med. Fortnightly.*

SCARLATINA.

Jamieson advises to anoint all the body except the face (on which pure olive-oil is used) twice daily for from four to six weeks, and followed by a warm bath at night:—

℞ Acidi carbolici, . . . gr. xxx.
Thymoli, ... gr. x.
Vaselini, ... ʒj.
Cerati simplicis, . . . ʒj.
M. Sig.: Apply to the whole body night and morning. A warm bath to be given at night.

Dr. E. Chenery, of Boston, has for years been in the habit of ordering:—

℞ Sodæ hyposulphit., . . ʒii–iv.
Syr. limonis vel simplicis, . ʒi–iij.
Aquæ puræ, . q. s. ad ʒviij.
Sig.: Two or three teaspoonfuls every hour for several times, and then not so often.

Dr. Carl Bonning, of Detroit, Mich., favors a treatment by means of salicylic acid, 1 grain every two hours during the first four or five days to children above the age of 2 years; to those less than 2 years of age, half the above dose. The drug is suspended in water and syrup of orange-peel. He conjoins the use of warm baths, the temperature 90° to 92° F., given five minutes at a time every morning and night for the first week, and after this time one bath every night only for two or three weeks more. In very severe cases, with high fever, the baths were given every three to four hours during the first week. While indorsing the value of salicylic acid as a remedy, he has seen no advantage from its use as a prophylactic. *Times and Register.*

NEURALGIAS OF DENTAL ORIGIN.

Professor Da Costa says that gelsemium is especially useful. Begin treatment by giving 5 drops of the tincture three times a day, and increase to 10 drops three times a day, until the patient sees double, and then stop the administration of the drug.—*Coll. and Clin. Rec.*

CHRONIC ULCERS.

The following formula is used largely in the hospital wards of a city institution in the treatment of chronic ulcers, suppurating sores, and generally as an iodoform substitute:—

℞ Salol, powdered, . . 1 ounce.
Sulphite of zinc, powdered, 1½ ounces.
Benzoin, powdered, . . ½ ounce.
Purified talcum, . . . 2 ounces.
Oil of fennel, . . . 20 minims.
M. Sig.: "Improved Antiseptic Powder."—*American Druggist.*

WHOOPING-COUGH.

Dr. J. W. Gregg, of Brattleboro, Vt., praises the subjoined formula:—

℞ Acidi nitrici, dil., . . ʒj.
Syr. simplicis, . . . ʒiv.
Aquæ fontanæ, . . . ʒiv.
Tinct. belladonnæ, . . gtt. xvj.
M. Sig.: One teaspoonful every hour for a 2-year-old child.—*Med. Brief.*

SICK-STOMACH.

℞ Aquæ calcis, . . . ʒij.
Creasoti (beech-wood), . gtt iv.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every fifteen minutes till stomach is quiet.

CARMINATIVE.

An excellent combination, says Dr. Crutchfield, in the Virginia Med. Monthly, is:—

℞ Tr. calumbæ, . . . ʒiij.
Spts. ammon. aromat., . ʒiss.
Tr. cardamomi comp., q. s. ʒiij.
M. Sig.: Half-ounce, according to circumstances.

ANTISEPTIC FLUID FOR INTRA-UTERINE INJECTION.

Ter. Grigoriantz proposes the following formula:—

℞ Hydrochlor. corros., . 0.1 grm.
Acid. carbolic., . . . 20.0 grms.
Acid. borici, . . . 40.0 "
Acid. salicyl., . . . 5.0 "
Zinci chlorid., . . . 10.0 "
Aq. destill., . . . 2000.0 "

The proportion of chloride of zinc might be diminished and that of the corrosive sublimate increased.—*La Médecine Moderne.*

INHALATION FOR ASTHMA.

The following mixture, to be inhaled during an attack, is of value:—

℞ Ether, ... ℥j.
Oil of turpentine, . . . ℥iv.
Benzoic acid, ... ℥iv.
Balsam of tolu, . . . ℥ij.—M.
—*Med. Age.*

INFANTILE CONSTIPATION.

℞ Podophyllin, . . . gr. j.
Alcohol, ... ℥iss.
Syrup of red raspberry, . ℥iij.

M. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a dessert-spoonful every morning, according to the obstinacy of the constipation.—*L'Union Médicale.*

CHRONIC PROSTATITIS.

℞ Iodoform, ... gr. xx.
Olive-oil, ... ℥ij.
Cacao-butter, . . . q. s.

Sig.: Divide into 20 suppositories, 1 to be inserted at bed-time.

SALICYLIC ACID is said to cause a marked diminution in virile power.

PSORIASIS.

Gamberini, of Bologna, speaks favorably of inunction with a 2-per-cent. mixture of ethylate of sodium with olive-oil.—*La Médecine Moderne.*

ULCERS.

Dr. Charles P. Elwert advises to cleanse the ulcer by irrigating with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 5000. Then dry thoroughly with absorbent cotton, and apply daily the following powder:—

℞ Iodoform, ... ℥ss.
Sulph. cinchonidia, . . ℥j.
Wood-charcoal, . . . ℥iiss.

LABORDE'S ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlorid., . . gr. iii¾.
Sodii chlorid., . . . gr. xv.
Cupri sulphat., . . . gr. xv.
Glycerini, ... ℥iiss.

Dissolve. For use, add two and one-half pints of water.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Staple esteems a mixture thus composed:—

℞ Potassii bicarb., . . . gr. xv.
Potassii iodidi, . . . gr. iij.
Tinct. hyoscyami, . . ♏x.
Spirit. chloroformi, . . ♏v.
Infus. gentianæ, . . f℥ss.

M. Sig.: Ft. haustus, ter in die.—*Hospital Gazette*

EPILEPSY.

In a severe case, after failure of other remedies, Dr. J. A. Proctor, of Union City. Ind., resorted to the following combination. Under its influence attacks ceased and have not recurred for more than two years:—

℞ Sodii boratis, . . . ℥ij.
Ex. spigeliæ fl., . . . ℥ij.
Tinct. calumbæ, . . . ℥ij.
Ex. stargrass fl., . . . ℥ij.
Tinct. sanguinariæ, . . ℥ij.
Ex. pulsatillæ fl., . . ℥j.
Aquæ, . . q. s. ad Oj.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day.

SCARLATINA.

For the sore throat Dr. W. Blair Stewart recommends:—

℞ Hydrogen peroxide (15 volume), ... f℥ij.
Sol. cocainæ hydrochlor. (4 per cent.), . . . gtt. x.
Mel. despumati vel mel. rosæ, ... f℥ss.
Aquæ, . . q. s. ad f℥iv.

M. Sig.: Use freely as a mouth-wash, gargle, or spray. If too strong, dilute with 1 part of water.—*The Times and Register.*

CHRONIC GASTRIC ULCER.

℞ Creasote, ... ♏iv.
Aquæ, ... ℥vj.

M. Sig.: Tablespoonful four times a day.—*Niemeyer; Maritime Med. News.*

SICK HEADACHE.

Dr. Crutchfield indorses the following combination, proposed by Dr. William Henry Day. The addition of the bromide of ammonium, he thinks, increases its efficacy:—

℞ Sodii bicarb.,
Bismuthi subcarb.,
Pulv. acaciæ, . . āā ℥j
Spts. ammon. aromat., . ℥ij.
Ammonii bromidi, . . ℥iss.
Syr. zingiberi, . . . ℥iij.
Aquæ dest., . . q. s. ℥viij.

M. Sig.: One drachm, as required. Repeat if necessary.—*Virginia Med. Monthly.*

DANDRUFF.

The following pomade is recommended in the treatment of dandruff:—

℞ Acidi salicylic., . . . ℥ss.
Sodii boratis, . . . gr. xv.
Bals. Peruviani, . . ♏xxiv.
Ol. anisi, ... ♏v.
Ol. bergamot., . . . ♏xv.
Vaselini, ... ℥iij.

M. et ft. unguentum.—*Canad. Practitioner.*

TO DISGUISE THE TASTE OF CASTOR-OIL.

Toellner and Bergmann have, after a long series of experiments, devised a method which seems to answer all requirements. The finest castor-oil is obtained, and repeatedly treated with hot water; it is then sweetened with sufficient saccharin to give it the flavor of syrup; the last traces of its original acrid taste are covered by small quantities of cinnamic aldehyde and a little vanilla. In constancy and reliability of therapeutic action the preparation thus obtained is in no way inferior to the ordinary castor-oil.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

Professor Pepper often orders:—

℞ Acidi gallici, . . . ℥ij.
Acidi sulph. aromat., . . ℥j.
Glycerinæ, ... ℥j.
Aq. dest., . . q. s. ad ℥iv.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful at dose; repeat frequently.

CODLIVER OIL JELLY.

A formula which is said to be very satisfactory is:—

℞ Best white gelatin, . . 5 ounces.
Water, ... 30 "
Syrup, ... 30 "
Codliver-oil, . . . 60 "
Flavoring to suit.

Put the gelatin in water for a few hours to soak, heat it then to dissolve, add the syrup, and later the codliver-oil, to which latter has been added some flavoring oils. Stir well and pour into wide-mouth bottles or jars.—*Pharm. Record.*

ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.

The following is said to be a specific for ascaris lumbricoides:—

℞ Santonine, ... gr. x.
Irisin, ... gr. ij.
Sacch. lactis, . . . gr. iv.
M. Sig.: One powder every night at bedtime; this for children three to four years of age. —*Med. Summary.*

FOR SUPPOSITORIES.

It may not be too generally known that lanolin makes the best excipient for suppositories, etc., where coca-butter is used, forming a nice mass almost immediately. — FRANK P. BRIGHAM, Jeffersonville, Ind.; *Myers Bros.' Druggist.*

ABORTIVE TREATMENT OF CORYZA.

For the aborting of an acute coryza in the early stages, Capitan recommends the insufflation of the following powder into each nostril:—

℞ Salol, ... gr. xv.
Acid. salicylic., . . . gr. iij.
Acid. tannic., . . . gr. ij.
Acid. boric. (pulv.), . . ℥j.

The treatment should not be continued for more than half a day, as the carbolic acid set free from the salol will injure the nose. After this powder is employed, one composed of powdered talc and boric acid may be employed, or the following may be used in place of any of those given, and is equally satisfactory and more safe:—

℞ Pulv. talc, ... gr. lxxv.
Antipyrin, ... gr. xv.
Acid. boric. (pulv.) . . . gr. xxx.
Acid. salicylic., . . . gr. iv.

A pinch of this may be frequently used without the disagreeable symptoms caused by the first prescription given.—*La Médecine Moderne.*

IODINE-WATER AND ARISTOL AS SURGICAL ANTISEPTICS.

Dr. Tikhon v. Popoff speaks highly of the antiseptic effects of irrigations with iodine-water (1 to 10,000) and consecutive powdering with aristol (pure, or in the form of a 20-per-cent. mixture with boracic acid) in cases of tuberculosis of joints (fungating arthritis, etc.), and bones, callous syphilitic ulcers, simple, chronic ulcers, angina Ludovici, phlegmon, furunculosis, wounds of every description, etc. The iodine-lotion also gives excellent results in inveterate ozæna. In addition to its powerful antiseptic properties it has a decided astringent and hæmostatic action. Under its use luxuriant and profusely bleeding granulations rapidly assume a normal appearance, cease to bleed, etc. The iodine-water likewise speedily checks parenchymatous hæmorrhage from any recent wound.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Jacob Munk recommends the following treatment:—

Besides local applications of ice and suitable diet (cognac alone or in milk), painting of the larynx three times daily with the following solution:—

℞ Creolin puriss (Pearson), . gr. xv–xxx.
Aquæ, ... gr. cl.

This solution is used by dipping a piece of wood, wrapped in cotton, in the fluid and

cleansing with it the adherent, grayish-white, diphtheritic membrane. Munk has never seen any ill results if the patient happened to swallow some of the fluid. By such procedure the deposits became smaller, until finally, on the third day, there are only a few points visible on the tonsils, and the patient regains his normal temperature, providing the treatment was begun as soon as the disease was recognized. Munk has never lost a case when employing such treatment.—*Internat. klin. Rundschau; Times and Register.*

LANOLIN FOR GONORRHŒA.

Dr. Stern proposes lanolin as an addition to injections. He employs the following formulæ:—

1—℞ Lanolin. anhydr., . . ʒvj.
Ol. amygdalar. dulc., . . fʒiiss.

2—℞ Zinci sulfat., . . . gr. viij.
Lanolin. anhydr., . . ʒv.
Aquæ, ... fʒj.
Ol. amygdalar. dulc., . . fʒiiss.

3—℞ Acid. salicylic., . . . gr. iv.
Ol. amygdalar. dulc., . . fʒiiss.
Lanolin anhydr., . . fʒvj.

The first is used in the very acute stage, on account of its antiphlogistic action, allowing it to remain five to ten minutes in the urethra; on the eighth or tenth day an antiseptic or astringent may be added, the treatment being ended by an aqueous solution of resorcin (1½ per 100).—*Ex.*

URÆMIC VOMITING.

℞ Acid. lactic., . . . ♏ xv–xxx.
Syrup. menthæ pip., . . f ʒj.
Aquæ destillat., . . f ʒiij.

—Lecorche and Talamon.

URÆMIC CONVULSIONS.

℞ Sodii nitrat., . . . gr. xxx.
Syrup. cortic. auranti, . f ʒj.
Aquæ, ... f ʒiij.

Two to three teaspoonfuls daily.—Rosenstein and Rossback.

TO AVOID CINCHONISM.

Dr. Levi, of Central America, advises the following combination:—

Mix and divide into twelve powders 40 grains each of quinine sulphate and pepsin; 6 grains powdered capsicum, 12 grains powdered ginger, 40 grains sodium bicarbonate. One powder is a dose in neuralgia, but in certain conditions the amount may be varied. Vomiting and purging symptoms are averted by the employment of this combination.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

IODOL AND ANTIFEBRIN IN CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Dr. Strisower recommends the combination of equal parts of iodol and antifebrin in 2 cases (4-year-old girl and 13-month old boy). Three doses of 1 grain each of the combination were sufficient to cause defervescence and quick recovery. Strisower also tried the mixture in summer diarrhœa of children, and found two or three doses sufficient to stop the vomiting and relieve the restlessness and thirst.—*Allg. Med. Centr. Zeitung; Ibid.*

PILOCARPINE TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

Surgeon B. D. Basu, Indian Medical Service, reports an instructive case in the Indian Medical Record. The patient, aged 35, had lost his hair at the age of 10, after a spell of continued fever. At the time of consultation there was no hair upon any part of his body, except the eyelashes. The scalp, eyebrow, axillæ, and pubes were perfectly smooth. After continued failure with the various stimulating applications the surgeon began the hypodermatic injection into the scalp of 5 minims of a 4-per-cent. solution of nitrate of pilocarpine, every other day, and a lotion of the same applied to all the affected parts. After about two months the result of such treatment was a growth of hair about two inches long on all the locations mentioned, which, at first light in color, was growing dark at the time of the report. The surgeon, however, is doubtful of any further progress, and does not think that even that growth will be permanent. No internal medication was taken, and there was no constitutional disturbance from the use of the pilocarpine.

SCARLATINA.

Lauder Brunton speaks favorably of arsenic, when the tongue remains red and irritable during convalescence. Carbonate of ammonium in frequent doses is greatly recommended.

Ringer recommends chlorine-water for sloughing throat; arsenic and nitric acid for persisting red tongue in convalescence; cold compresses to the throat throughout; ice to be sucked; gray powder for inflamed tonsils; packing throughout, especially on retrocession of rash; veratrum for convulsions.—*Times and Register.*

THE
Medical Bulletin.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D., Editor.
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PANCREATIC DIABETES.

THE pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus is one of the most interesting and obscure problems of medicine, the solution of which must depend upon researches in physiological chemistry and experimental physiology. We gave, in an editorial communication to this journal for March, 1890, an account of the original and striking investigations of Minkowski and v. Mering. In a succeeding issue (April, 1890) we presented an outline of the views of Professor Lépine concerning the origin of the affection. We find, in a recent number of La Médecine Moderne, an excellent *résumé*, by Dr. J. Kohn, of some further studies by Professor Minkowski, announced at a meeting of the Medico-Scientific Society of Strasburg. The occurrence of diabetes after extirpation of the pancreas, confirmed by Lépine and Hédon, has been denied by Rémond, Dominicis, Reale, and Bruschini. Minkowski, however, asserts that these negative results must be due to incomplete removal of the gland. He has himself performed this operation upon 50 dogs, and, without exception, diabetes followed if no fragment of the organ was left behind, and if the animal survived a sufficient length of time.

A difference is observed as regards the effect of the operation in various animals. A cat, one day after the operation, passed urine containing 7.2 per cent. of sugar. In rabbits, ablation of the pancreas is so difficult that satisfactory results cannot be obtained, owing to the occurrence of secondary lesions. On the other hand, in the hog the result was very remarkable, although the pancreas is unfavorably situated for removal, its tissue being traversed by the portal vein. He was obliged to leave behind about a thirtieth part of the gland. For four days the urine remained normal; on the fifth, the animal having eaten from 500 to 1000 grammes of bread, the urine contained 100 grammes of sugar in twenty-four hours. Nitrogenous food reduced the diabetes to a minimum. The manifestation disappeared under the influence of fasting, but re-appeared as soon as bread was given.

These slight forms of diabetes have been observed in dogs when a small portion of the gland was spared. These studies demonstrate that even a slight alteration in the functional activity of the pancreas may be followed by the same results as total suppression of its function. In birds and frogs, removal of the pancreas does not cause diabetes.

Minkowski has ascertained that the quantity of sugar eliminated depends, above all, upon the mode of alimentation. He has found, in dogs, that a strict relationship existed between the quantity of nitrogen consumed and sugar eliminated; for every part of nitrogen, he found 2.8 parts of sugar in the urine. It may be that this is the proportion in which albumen contributes within the organism to the formation of sugar, which is equivalent to saying that all the sugar derived from albumen is discharged in the urine.

When the animal's strength declines, or it is attacked by complications, such as peritonitis or some pulmonary affection, the intensity of the diabetes diminishes. It may even disappear, just as it happens in the human subject, under the influence of an intercurrent malady. It has been attempted to explain this phenomenon by supposing the development of a vicarious function in other organs. This hypothesis seems to Minkowski to contain little plausibility, for it would be surprising indeed if a vicarious activity should be developed toward the termination of a malady. He believes rather that the diminished excretion of sugar corresponds to a diminished production of sugar at the expense of albuminoid material, and perhaps, also, to a destruction of sugar by pathogenetic bacteria. He looks upon the functions of the pancreas as specific, and does not believe that any organ is capable of replacing it in the transformation of hydrocarbonaceous substances.

Reale and Renzi thought that they were

able to provoke glycosuria not only by ablation of the pancreas, but also by resection of the duodenum and extirpation of the duodenal glands. Minkowski has repeated these experiments, and has, indeed, found sugar in the urine after removal of the salivary glands, but in very small amount, and its occurrence was transitory and inconstant.

As a control experiment, the pancreas was removed from dogs who had been deprived of their salivary glands. The result was the same as when the pancreas alone had been taken out. The proportions of sugar and nitrogen discharged were not modified,—a fact which demonstrates that the salivary glands take no part in the work of the pancreas in the transformation of sugar.

It is not, however, asserted that all glycosuria depends upon a functional disturbance of the pancreas, for numerous other circumstances produce the same result, as, for instance, the ingestion of too much sugar, a rapid transformation of the glycogen of the liver which is capable of producing a transitory excretion of sugar. It is also possible that derangement of the renal secretion may occasion glycosuria.

With the object of throwing light upon the mode of origin of diabetes, Minkowski has examined the relations between experimental glycosuria and pancreatic diabetes, and takes as a type the diabetes which v. Mering produced by the administration of phloridzin. That these forms of the disease differ is shown by the following facts: (1) In phloridzin-diabetes the proportion of sugar in the blood is not augmented, but diminished, while in pancreatic diabetes the blood always contains more sugar than in the normal condition; (2) phloridzin-diabetes may be produced in animals, such as birds, not subject to pancreatic diabetes; (3) phloridzin increases the discharge of sugar in dogs diebetic from extirpation of the pancreas. The fact that the blood incloses less sugar would suggest the idea that phloridzin determines glycosuria by modifying the renal functions. Minkowski has next addressed himself to study the manner in which suppression of the renal function affects, in phloridzin-diabetes and pancreatic diabetes, the sugar contained in the blood. He made a number of experiments, and instances the results of two. In a dog whose blood contained 0.097 per cent. of sugar, the quantity fell, after injection of phloridzin, to 0.077 per cent., at a time when the urine contained more than 6 per cent. of sugar. After extirpation of the kidneys and a new injection of phloridzin, the sugar contained in the blood was, after five hours, 0.085 per cent.; after twenty hours, 0.099 per cent.; after twenty-six hours, 0 101 per cent.; after forty-four hours, 0.074 per cent. The sugar of the blood returned, after removal of the kidneys, to the normal proportion. On the other hand, in the blood of a dog, from whom the pancreas had been removed two days previously, there was found, immediately before ablation of the kidneys, 0.327 per cent. of sugar; eight hours after the operation, 0.666 per cent., an important augmentation following removal of the kidneys.

Phloridzin produces an elimination of sugar by the kidneys without directly disturbing its transformation. It, consequently, only despoils the blood of sugar. If, in this condition, the function of the kidney be suppressed, the proportion of sugar in the blood returns to the normal. This fact demonstrates that glycosuria may depend upon other causes than pancreatic disturbance.

Minkowski next endeavored to ascertain why diabetes made its appearance after removal of the pancreas. His former investigations had shown him that the manifestation was not due to secondary lesions, to nervous influence, or disturbance of the pancreatic function. He was rather led to believe that the result depended upon the abolition of some special function of the pancreas, a function absolutely indispensable for the normal transformation of sugar in the organism. Some experiments recently made appear to confirm this theory. When pieces of the pancreas taken out of the abdominal cavity were inserted into the abdominal wall the appearance of diabetes was prevented, although every portion of the gland had been removed from the abdominal cavity. But when the fragments which had been placed beneath the integument of the abdomen were taken away the excretion of sugar began again in its former abundance.

Minkowski next discusses the theory of Lépine in regard to the pathogenesis of the disease. He denies the existence of a glycolytic ferment, and is surprised that it should be thought to act in the blood, since we have every reason to believe that in the living organism the transformation of sugar takes place in the tissues, and perhaps in the muscles, in which it may serve, directly or indirectly, as a source of power. Recent experiments have shown that the glycolytic ferment found in the blood is not active primarily, but only in those cases when coagulation has taken place.

Moreover, there is no lack, in diabetic animals, of materials for the formation of glycogen, for the proportion of sugar contained in their blood is above the normal, and in traversing the liver this blood may deposit some of its sugar in the form of glycogen. Again, it is to be remarked that levulose may still be transformed within the body after ablation of the pancreas; for most of the levulose ingested is destroyed, and but a small portion of it passes into the urine. It seems that the consumption of levulose always occasions a slight increase in the amount of grape-sugar discharged. It is the same with cane-sugar, more than half of which appears in the urine in the form of grape-sugar. These facts have been often enough observed in diabetic subjects. Minkowski asks what is the explanation of this difference, and whether levulose may or may not be changed into glycogen after extirpation of the pancreas? These and many other questions demand an answer before a satisfactory theory of the mode of origin of pancreatic diabetes can be erected.

REGULATION OF PROSTITUTION IN BELGIUM.

It has been for the last fifteen years a vexed question whether venereal disease is more or less frequent among clandestine than among registered prostitutes. Dr. Fiaux considers the figures given by police-surgeons as misleading and maintains that they are obtained by a false system. In order to establish a scientific comparison the quantities should be numerically equal and studied for an equal length of time. It would be necessary to select for comparison an equal number of registered and unregistered women devoted to the same mode of life, belonging to the same class, belonging to the same quarter of the city, and apply equally to all the same method of examination during a uniform and determinate period. This, our author asserts, has never been done, and believes that if this plan were followed it would demonstrate that among the clandestine prostitutes disease is less, or, at most, not more than among the registered women. Nevertheless, *à priori* reasoning would expect that the former were more frequently infected. The police authorities are accustomed to rely upon the proportion of cases to the number of men entertained. Dr. Fiaux, on the contrary, asserts that the figures should be taken from the number of cases of disease found in the examination of equal numbers of supervised and clandestine women. But if the latter, though they presumably entertain a less number, are as frequently diseased as the former, does not that indicate that the chances of acquiring disease are greater when consorting with an unregistered prostitute? Of 100 men consorting with each class, would not a larger proportion become infected by those subjected to no supervision?

The composition of the Commission was impartial, and the evident desire of the government has been to obtain an authoritative settlement of the debated question. It was apparent from the first, however, says the writer from whom we quote, that each member was fixed in his own preconceived opinions. To add to the difficulty, a political consideration was involved, viz., that different communes would regard a general law as an infringement of their rights of local self-government.

In reference to surveillance and hospitalization, it was pointed out by Dr. Moeller that the law, as it stands at present, is a farce, since to effectually render an infected woman safe for cohabitation a long period of treatment and seclusion is necessary; whereas, according to the declaration of the director of the sanitary service of Brussels, "the mean number of days spent in the hospital by each syphilitic woman from 1874 to 1889 was from 29 to 31

days." On this account it was argued that the system, framed with a view to protection, does not actually protect.

As a result of their long deliberations, the Commission recommend that registration be continued, but advise that the measures of regulation be taken from the police authorities and be given to the college of burgomasters and sheriffs. The inscription of minors or married women is to be suppressed. No girl less than 21 years of age is to receive a license. Relative to the proposition to suppress public and licensed houses of ill-fame, certain members feared that their inmates, dispersed throughout the community, would cause an increased dissemination of syphilis, but it was shown that in deference to public opinion these houses had been decreasing in number without evil consequences. In Brussels they had been reduced to an infinitesimal number—7 for a city of 400,000 inhabitants, with a total of 60 to 80 inmates. The danger to the public from the dispersal of so few public women could not be enormous. It was said that in Kiel all the houses had been closed since 1876. At Hamburg the licensed places of resort had been suppressed, yet syphilis was no more prevalent than before. At Frankfort-on-the-Main the abolition of the registered houses had had a good effect upon public morals, and syphilis had not increased. In the same spirit, Dr. Plucker, Clinical Professor of Cutaneous Diseases and Syphilis at the University of Liège, wrote to the Commission: "These establishments are useless; experience shows that they have neither suppressed nor diminished clandestine prostitution. They are also harmful because they constitute an official encouragement to immorality, and because they are sources of infection." The Commission voted that all houses of tolerance should be closed, and that no new ones should be permitted to open.

Solicitation upon the public streets being, like permitted houses, a provocation to debauch, is to be forbidden under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. The general cause of prostitution Dr. Fiaux sees in misery, the impossibility of finding work, the distaste for work insufficiently paid, the absence of laws protecting the wife against the husband, etc.

MEDICAL NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Dr. M. Henry Green, of Philadelphia, has removed to 707 North Fortieth Street.

Dr. Franklin M. Dumas has been appointed a city physician of Detroit, *vice* Dr. Erwin Wright, resigned.

The next meeting of the Military Order of Surgeons of the United States will be held in Washington, D. C.

The Cleveland School of Pharmacy is to be made a College of Pharmacy, with the power of conferring degrees.

The Forty-third Annual Session of the Medical Association of Georgia met in Columbus, Ga., on April 20, 21, 22, 1892.

A large sum of money is now being contributed for the erection of a home for aged physicians in St. Petersburg.

At a recent meeting of the Johns Hopkins Medical Society, Dr. Thayer reported a case of melancholia following typhoid fever.

The Topsy of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe died recently and bequeathed her body to the doctors. Autopsy!—*Texas Siftings*.

Dr. Manley F. Gates, U. S. Navy, was married to Miss Helen Edith Waters, on Wednesday evening, May 11th, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Frank Donaldson bequeathed to the Johns Hopkins Medical School his collection of laryngological and clinical works,—over two thousand volumes.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Moore celebrated the sixth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday evening, April 27th, at their residence, 1229 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Prof. Mariano Semmola, of Naples, has been nominated by the king a senator, in recognition of his scientific work as well as for his services and devotion to his country.

President McLeod of the Reading Railroad has tendered a special complimentary train to the New Jersey Medical Society on the occasion of the meeting at Atlantic City, June 28th.

Dinner to Dr. Turnbull.—The many friends of Dr. Laurence Turnbull tendered a dinner to this well-known aurist on Tuesday evening, May 17th, at the Colonnade Hotel in Philadelphia.

Congress of Criminal Anthropology.—The Congress of Criminal Anthropology in its Relations to Sociology and Biology will hold its third meeting at Brussels from August 28 to September 3, 1892.

THE Arkansas State Medical Society met June 2, 1892.

THE Central Texas Medical Association held its meeting April 12, 1892.

M. AMEDEE AMETTE recently died at Versailles at the age of 90 years. He was for 30 consecutive years secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

SIR JAMES RISDON BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S., has left a personal estate of £17,046 17s. 9d., and Mr. John Morgan, F.R.C.S., of Sussex Place, a personal estate of £157,000.

THE death is announced of Dr. Phillippe Toussaint Joseph Bordone, known as General Bordone, who was Garibaldi's chef d'etat major during the Franco-Prussian War. He had of late years lived a very retired life in Paris.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Academy will be held at the Hotel Cardillac, Detroit, Mich., beginning Saturday, June 4th, and concluding June 6th.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Association in Detroit, Mich., June 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, promises to be a very large gathering of medical men from all parts of the country.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BUDAPEST.—It is reported that there are more deaths from tuberculosis in Budapest than in any other city in the world, the deaths from this cause numbering about 600 to each 100,000 inhabitants.

METRIC SYSTEM.—Russia is the latest to make the study of the metric system compulsory by all medical and pharmaceutical students, and has made it compulsory in prescriptions and pharmacy.—*Medical Progress.*

DR. E. L. B. GODFREY, Major and Surgeon, Sixth Regiment, N. G., N. J., has been promoted to Medical Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and assigned to the staff of the Surgeon-General.

BY the will of the late Dr. Cogswell, of London, England, the annual proceeds of the sum of £1000 are to be spent upon the library of the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Medical College, it being the intention of the deceased that the library shall be available for the use of the practitioners of the Province whenever they may be in the city.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.—Mr. S. Tsuda has presented a petition, signed by more than 3000 members of the Temperance Society of Japan, to the Japanese House of Representatives, praying for increased taxation of alcoholic liquors with the object of lessening the consumption of them.

Patient—I wish you could tell me what I am suffering with. At night I cannot sleep, and toss about until morning.

Doctor—H'm, that's bad. Let me see your tongue. (After diagnosis.) Physically you are all right. Perhaps you worry over that bill you've owed me for the past two years.

A NEW JOURNAL.—We have received a well-prepared initial number of the Practitioners' Monthly, a Journal of Practical Medicine, published at Kingston, N. Y., edited by Drs. C. L. Dodge and J. Chambers, with Drs. Thos. H. Manly, of New York, and S. L. Dawes, of Saugerties, as associate editors.

THE University of Munich has created a new degree—"Doctor of Pharmacy"—which will be granted after a curriculum of seven academical sessions (semesters) and examination in one principal subject, Chemistry or Botany, and in three secondary subjects combined as follows: Mineralogy, Physics, and Botany, or Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry. An inaugural dissertation must also be presented.

THE MEDICAL BUREAU OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—Delegates from the various Chicago medical societies have organized what is to be called a Medical Bureau of the Columbian Exposition, whose purpose is to afford information to, or entertain, or even feast in banquet-assembly, according to the distinction of individuals, medical pilgrims to Chicago. Headquarters for the bureau will be maintained both in the city and at the fair-grounds.

HONORING DR. MINICH.—The banquet given on March 15th to Dr. Andrew K. Minich, at Broad Street and Columbia Avenue, to commemorate his twenty years of gratuitous services in the Episcopal Hospital, brought together some two hundred of his friends.

With the removal of the dessert, Dr. T. Chalmers Fulton, who presided, rapped for order, and in a few happy words introduced Dr. Minich, whose health was drunk with cheers.

In response, Dr. Minich, who was visibly affected by the enthusiastic welcome, referred to his long residence in Kensington, and the pleasant relations he had always maintained with his colleagues in the Episcopal Hospital. He closed with a warm tribute of praise to the late Dr. S. R. Knight, for many years superintendent of the hospital, and requested that his memory be drunk standing and in silence, which was done.

Dr. Wilson Buckley followed in response to the toast of "Our Guest," and was succeeded by Dr. Lemuel J. Deal, who responded to the toast, "My Old Friend." Dr. J. H. W. Chestnut spoke on "The Typical Physician in Relation to His Work."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE is to have a biological and pathological laboratory, to cost $50,000. The faculty has raised the necessary funds, and the laboratory will be built during the coming summer.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR VON BRUCKE.—In the death of Ernst Wilhelm von Brücke, which took place from influenza, at Vienna, on January 5th, physiology has lost one of its most illustrious followers. Professor Brücke was born in 1819, and had, therefore, attained his seventy-third year. He studied medicine at Heidelberg and Berlin, and in 1843 became assistant in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the latter University under the direction of Johannes Müller. In 1848 he succeeded Burdach as Extraordinary Professor of Physiology at Königsberg, and the following year became Professor of Physiology at the University of Vienna. There he has remained, steadily working in the sphere of science, and becoming the recipient of many honors. Professor Brücke contributed considerably to physiological literature as well as to anatomy, his works comprising two volumes of lectures on physiology, researches on the blood, on electrotonus, on the function of speech, on color-vision and other optical questions, as well as anatomical studies of the eye, and, quite recently, a hand-book of artistic anatomy.—*London Lancet.*

TETANY IN MENSTRUATION, PREGNANCY, AND LACTATION.—Dr. von Jaksch noticed the characteristic spasms of tetany in a woman, aged 35, during the fifth month of pregnancy. She first noticed tetany, before a menstrual period, when nineteen years old. The symptom subsided and did not re-appear till eighteen months later, during her first pregnancy. The second and third pregnancies were free from tetany, which reappeared during the fourth, and also the fifth, when she was under observation. This case was essentially chronic, and seemed to arise from some disturbance associated with extirpation of strumous glands, dyspepsia, pregnancy, and lactation. According to Professor Schauta, only a few cases of tetany in direct association with pregnancy have been recorded. Meinert, of Dresden, collected 9 such cases in 1885. In one of these tetany appeared in the third and sixth pregnancies, at an interval of eight years. The symptom increased toward the end of pregnancy and ceased after delivery. Müller, of Berne, records a very instructive case. A patient aged 45 suffered from tetany from the age of 10 upward, the attacks increasing greatly during her only pregnancy. Trosseau has seen 40 cases of tetany during lactation, and about as many instances of this curious affection have been observed during menstruation.—*Archives of Gynæcology.*

PASTEURISM IN ITALY.—G. Zagari and G. Tedeschi have recently issued a report of the work of the Antirabic Institute of Naples from the date of its establishment on September 22, 1887, to February 1, 1888, and from July of the same year to December, 1891. From February to July, 1888, the institute was closed, owing to want of funds. The total number of patients treated up to the end of 1891 was 593, of whom 9 died. Of these, 3 were children who had been seriously bitten on the face, and who came under treatment twelve, fifteen, and eighteen days respectively after the injury. One of them was seized with hydrophobia during the treatment, another two, and the third three days after its termination. The mortality was thus altogether 1.51 per cent., or, excluding the three cases referred to as having been submitted to treatment too late, 1.01 per cent. The death-rate has steadily diminished, in consequence of certain modifications in the treatment, such as the use of larger quantities of attenuated medulla and slight prolongation of the period of treatment, which have been suggested by increasing experience. Thus the percentage of fatal cases has fallen from 1.82 to 1.51; and during the last fourteen months, of 146 patients treated, not a single one has died. Great care is taken in compiling the statistics, the mayors of the communes from which patients have come being communicated with at least twice a year, so as to obtain trustworthy information as to the after-course of the cases.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

IMMUNIZATION.—Gamaleia thus sums up our present knowledge concerning the production of immunity to certain diseases: In consequence of a fundamental property of the organism, animals susceptible to a given infection react to the introduction of a vaccine, and animals nonsusceptible to the infection react to the introduction of the virus of the infection by the production of defensive proteids. These defensive proteids can be isolated, and have the property of destroying the formed or chemical agents of the malady. They bring about this destruction both in the test-tube and in the body of the animal into which they are injected. In consequence, by introducing these proteids into the body of susceptible animals, they are rendered refractory to the disease. When introduced into the economy of animals already infected the proteids cure them. This cure has been experimentally established for tetanus, diphtheria, hog-cholera, and pneumonia. For tetanus and pneumonia the principle of immunization has been applied with some success to men ill with these diseases, —*Univ. Med. Mag.*

A PRIZE of 4000 francs (nearly $800) is offered anonymously through the Belgian Academy of Medicine for the best essay on the pathogeny and therapeutics of epilepsy. The same donor

orders that the sum of 25,000 francs may be given, in addition, to the author who shall have realized a marked progress in the treatment of diseases of the nerve-centres, such as, for example, the discovery of a cure for epilepsy. The expiration of the time allowed will be February 1, 1894. All essays should be sent, under academic restrictions, to the Secretary of the Academy, Dr. E. Masoin, Brussels, Belgium.

THE Imperial Leopold-Caroline Academy of Scientists of Halle has awarded its Cothenius Medal to the well-known anatomist, Professor Retzius, of Stockholm.

THE International Congress of Experimental Psychology will meet in London on Monday, August 1st, not Tuesday, August 2d, as previously announced.

TOO SENSITIVE.—A physician of Ubeda, Spain, recently committed suicide because two physicians, called in consultation, disagreed with him. If this procedure was universal there would soon be no occasion to complain of the profession being overcrowded.

DR. POPE YEAMAN, of Boone County, Mo., has formally announced that he is a candidate for the Governorship of his State.

THE following medical journals have been designated as official organs of the Pan-American Congress, viz.: Revista Medica, Bogota; Revista de Hygiene, Bogota; El Argricutor, Bogota; Boletin de Medicina de Canca, Cali; Anales de la Academia de Medicina de Medellin, Medellin.

THE death, at the age of 55 years, is announced of Dr. James Ross, of Manchester, Eng., Joint Professor of Medicine in Owens College. Dr. Ross published, in 1887, a treatise on "Diseases of the Nervous System," a second edition of which was demanded two years later. He was an excellent writer and teacher. Cancer of the stomach was the cause of death.

LEPROSY IN SPAIN.—Leprosy has been on the increase in different parts of Spain for some years past, and the extension of the disease has at last aroused the attention of the government. The Director-General of Beneficence and Sanitation has sent a circular letter to all governors of provinces calling on them to take such steps as may seem necessary under the circumstances.

DR. J. A. OUCHTERLONY, of Louisville, Ky., has lately been decorated with the Royal Order of the Polar Star by the King of Sweden, Oscar II.

MADAGASCAR.—A new hospital building was lately opened by the queen. The work is sustained by the English Society of Friends. Trained female nurses from England are employed, and young native women apply for training as nurses, in numbers greater than can be accommodated.—*Sanitary Era.*

DR. LEWIS S. PILCHER was elected president of the New York State Medical Society for the ensuing year.

THE California State Medical Society met at San Francisco on April 19th.

THE SEUTIN PRIZE.—The Seutin Prize of 5000 francs ($1000) for 1890-91 offered by the Brussels Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences for the best essay on "The Etiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Inflammations of the Fallopian Tube" has been awarded to Dr. Theodore Landau, of Berlin. The essay, which is written in French, will be published by the Royal Academy of Brussels.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE MISSOURI VALLEY.—A meeting of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley was held in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, March 17 and 18, 1892.

ACUTE DACROADENITIS DURING MUMPS.—Schroeder publishes notes of a case in the St. Petersburg Eye Hospital, in which acute inflammation of both lachrymal glands occurred in a patient suffering from epidemic parotitis (mumps).

DR. A. H. PAQUET, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Department of Laval University, Montreal, died recently at St. Cuthbert.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.—In a hotel not a hundred miles from the top of the Rigi, the following announcement gives great satisfaction: "Misters the venerable voyagers are advertised that when the sun him rise a horn will be blowed." That announcement sufficiently prepares the visitor for the following entry in the wine list: "In this hotel the wines leave the traveler nothing to hope for."—*Notes and Queries.*

DR. IGNAZ VONBERG, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Kief, is 101 years old. Not long since M. Chevreul, the great French chemist, died, aged 103 years. It would seem as if the life of a chemist was favorable to longevity.

MR. BERKELEY HILL, of London, is dead, aged 58 years. He was in the first rank of the English syphilographers, occupying in London a position comparable to that so long held by Ricord in Paris. He was surgeon to University, College, and Lock Hospitals; Dean of the medical faculty in the former; member of Council in Royal College of Surgeons of England, and, in 1888, Hunterian Professor of Surgery and Pathology in that college, when he chose endoscopy for the subject of the year. He died from cancer of the liver, after a lingering and painful illness.

THE Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph, Mo., held its Commencement March 1st, graduating a class of 27.

ATRESIA OF THE LARYNX FROM CATARRHAL LARYNGITIS.—A case forms the subject of a paper in a recent number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal by Dr. A. W. de Roaldes.

REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN BODIES IN THE STOMACH.—Dr. Joseph D. Craig, Lecturer on and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Albany Medical College, describes, in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, the case of an insane woman, aged 24 years, who died in the State Hospital and whose body was dissected in the Albany Medical College. The stomach contained no less than 120 articles, as follow: Fifty-one pins; 16 needles (whole or part); 3 darning needles; 32 nails, varying in length from a half-inch to three inches; 2 screws, one of them two and a half inches long; 3 pieces of iron, three and a half inches by one-quarter inch; 2 rolls of hair; 2 pieces of wood; 3 pieces of cloth, each five inches by one inch; 6 hair-pins.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixtieth annual meeting of the Association will be held at Nottingham, England, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 26, 27, 28, and 29.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER, of London; Sir William Turner, of Edinburgh; Dr. Credé, of Leipzig; and Dr. Lusk, of New York, were elected honorary fellows of the Obstetrical Society of London.

AT the last meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the following were elected honorary members: Dr. Lewis S. McMurtry, of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Charles A. L. Reid, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. W. E. B. Davis, of Rome, Ala.; Drs. Adam H. Wright and James F. W. Ross, of Toronto, Canada.

HÆMATURIA AND GARDEN RHUBARB.—Several correspondents of the Lancet have recently reported some unusual urinary troubles consequent upon eating ordinary rhubarb, or pie-plant, as it is occasionally called. The symptoms are frequency of micturition, hæmaturia, dysuria, and lumbar pains. The effect of the rhubarb seems dependent upon the use of hard water for drinking purposes, the oxalic acid of the rhubarb combining with the calcium in the water and forming numerous small crystals of oxalate of calcium that, it is suggested, lacerate the uriniferous tubules in passing through them. Similar consequences have been noted after eating gooseberries and acid apples; and an explanation of obscure urinary troubles in localities where hard water is used is thus afforded.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Harrisburg, Pa., on May 17, 18, 19, and 20, with a large attendance of members and delegates from all parts of the State. Several good addresses and many original papers were presented during the session. Dr. Orth, of Harrisburg, was elected President, and Dr. William B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Wilmingsport, Pa., was selected as the place for the meeting in 1893.

THE following-named distinguished gentlemen have been delegated to represent the British Gynæcological Society at the International Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, next September: Robert Barnes, Granville Bantock, A. S. Simpson, Lawson Tait.

Great preparations are being made to entertain visiting physicians. His Majesty, King Leopold, will assist at the opening of the Congress. There will be a grand reception by the Belgian Gynæcological Society; gala performance at the grand opera; also, a banquet by the Belgian Gynæcological Society; garden party in the gardens of the Royal Family, etc.

For all information relating to the Congress address Dr. F. Henrotin, *American Secretary*, 353 La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.—The third annual session of the Association of American Medical Colleges will convene at the building of the Detroit College of Medicine at 3 o'clock P.M., Wednesday, June 8, 1892. Dr. N. S. Davis, President of the Association, will read a paper upon the following-named subject, to-wit: To What Extent Should Clinical Instruction be Afforded the Student of Medicine in Regular Course? Another paper will be read by Prof. V. C. Vaughn, of the University of Michigan, as follows: To What Extent Should Laboratory Instruction be Afforded the Student of Medicine in Regular Course? The discussion upon the papers will be opened by parties selected by the authors, and continued by the delegates *in extenso*. The indications point to a large attendance and a most interesting session, with the probability of representatives from a large majority of the colleges of the United States.

THE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE.—Dr. Peter McCahey is now publishing, according to his announcement, a monthly journal devoted to medical science in general, and in particular to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge of the effects of atmospheric air upon the mental and physical welfare of mankind," including the consideration of the presence of air within the tissues and cavities of the body, its functions in health, and its influence

in disease, its utilization as a mechanical agent by the various organs of the body, the disorders and accidents caused by undue alterations in its quantity, quality, density, and temperature, or by interference with its normal internal circulation and the therapeutic measures indicated by a knowlege of its presence and condition within the body. The first issue, for May, contains many very good articles. The price of the journal is one dollar a year. Publication office, 1413 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

THE ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The following circular has just been issued: "The numerous physicians who visit the city, and desire during their stay to take advantage of the clinical facilities of the various hospitals, are not infrequently deterred from accomplishing this object within the limited time at their disposal, owing to a lack of knowledge of the exact hours at which the physicians and surgeons visit their hospital wards. Hence it is proposed to form an association to be known as the "Association of Hospital Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia," and to be composed of visiting physicians and surgeons of the respective hospitals. The Association proposes to publish a roster of the terms of service and visiting hours of its members, and other data which will at once give information to a stranger where and at what hours he can witness practical work in any line of general or special medicine or surgery in which he may be interested.

"A meeting for organization was held in the College of Physicians, May 23d, 1892, at 5.30 P.M. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. J. M. Da Costa, Dr. R. G. Curtin, Dr. Wharton Sinkler, Dr. A. V. Meigs, Dr. C. K. Mills, Dr. F. P. Henry, Dr. J. H. Musser, Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz, Dr. J. H. Packard, Dr. J. B. Roberts, Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith, Dr. D. J. Milton Miller. Dr. H. R. Wharton, 112 South Eighteenth Street, *Secretary*."

A LITERARY LIFE.—"Among the many consequences of entering upon a literary life is the losing forever of the feeling that at any moment there is nothing to be done. Let a writer work until his brain reels and his fingers can no longer hold the pen, he will nevertheless find it impossible to rest without imagining that he is being idle. He cannot escape from the devil that drives him on, because he is himself the driver and the driven, the fiend and his victim, the torturer and the tortured. Let physicians rail at the horrible consequences of drink, of excessive smoking, of opium, of chloral, and of morphine,—the most terrible of all stimulants is ink, the hardest of taskmasters, the most fascinating of enchanters, the breeder of the sweetest dreams and of the most appalling nightmares, the most insinuating of poisons, the surest of destroyers. One may truly venture to say that of an equal number of opium-eaters and professional writers the opium-eaters have the best of it in the matter of long life, health, and peace of mind. We all hear of the end of the miserable wretch who has subsisted for years upon stimulants or narcotics, and whose death, often at an advanced age, is held up as a warning to youth; but who ever knows or speaks of the countless deaths due solely to the overuse of the pen, ink, and paper? Who catalogues the names of those many whose brains give way before their bodies are worn out? Who counts the suicides brought about by failure, the cases of men starving because they would rather write bad English than do good work of any other sort? In proportion to the whole literary profession of the modern world the deaths alone, without counting other accidents, are more numerous than those caused by alcohol among drinkers, by nicotine among smokers, and by morphine and the like drugs among those who use them. For one man who succeeds in literature a thousand fail, and a hundred who have looked upon the ink when it was black, and cannot be warned from it, and whose nostrils have smelled the printer's sacrifice, are ruined for all usefulness, and go drifting down the stream of failure, till death or madness puts an end to their sufferings. And yet no one ventures to call writing a destroying vice, nor to condemn poor scribblers as 'ink-drunkards.'"—F. MARION CRAWFORD.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.—In the Chestnut Street Opera House, May 3, was held the eleventh annual commencement exercises of the Medico-Chirurgical College. Rev. Dr. Wm. Dayton Roberts led in prayer. Professor James M. Anders, Ph.D., M.D., made an address to the graduates. Degrees were conferred, by Professor William H. Pancoast, M.D., A.M., upon the following:—

S. L. Anderson, Pennsylvania; Harry Jacob Bell, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Bennum, Delaware; C. Roberts Binder, Pennsylvania; J. H. Black, Ohio; Edward Casperson, Australia; Harry L. Clayton, Delaware; John H. Egan, New York: Frank Embery, Pennsylvania; Wilson S. Erdman, Pennsylvania; Gordon L. Harker, New Jersey; Lynn Hoopes, Pennsylvania; S. Webb Horner, Pennsylvania; H. G. Kilpatrick, Pennsylvania; Jacob William Kline, Pennsylvania; A. E. McNamara, Pennsylvania; Bernard J. Murray, Pennsylvania; Alexander Ramsay, Pennsylvania; C. H. Richards, Pennsylvania; Victor C. Roberts, New Jersey; Charles J. Steim, Pennsylvania; Ner. D. Steele, Canada; F. W. Taube, Germany; John Tomlinson, Pennsylvania; John W. Walter, Pennsylvania; William N. Watson, Pennsylvania;

H. S. Wilson, North Carolina; A. Hank Evans, Pennsylvania.

These prizes were awarded:—

The Faculty gold medal for the highest average on final examination—Frank Embery, Pennsylvania. Honorable mention: C. J. Steim, H. J. Bell, N. D. Steele, E. Casperson, H. L. Clayton, W. N. Watson, G. L. Harker, C. H. Richards, C. B. Binder, S. L. Anderson.

A gold medal for the highest average in the studies of the second year—George H. Crabtree, Maine. Honorable mention: Andrew H. Harris, John B. Hunter, George A. Trieman, W. L. Shindel, J. F. Shoemaker, W. H. Shields, H. M. Miley, Bert Haughmort, B. F. Brubaker, W. H. Pratt, J. McNichol, T. W. Moore, S. O. Falls, C. E. Beck, R. McKeage, A. F. Graf, C. E. Bowers, John M. Gray, E. G. Thompson.

A gold medal for the highest average in the studies of the first year—J. G. Hercelroth, Pennsylvania. Honorable mention: M. P. Warmuth, J. E. Hayes, W. Enfield, J. R. Goodwin, E. M. Kimmel, W. H. Workman, Charles Thompson, C. Rea, G. F. Levan, O. K. Speer, C. O. Sterner, E. A. Crueger. W. E. Powell, H. Beardwood, George F. Wise, H. M. Allen.

Faculty prize for the best original research—honorable mention: H. L. Clayton, Delaware.

Joseph Pancoast prize, given by the Professor of Anatomy for the best anatomical preparation—H. S. Williams, North Carolina.

Special prize offered by Dr. Spencer Morris for highest average in physical diagnosis and hygiene—C. J. Steim, Pennsylvania; Edward Casperson, Australia.

Special prize offered by Dr. Spencer Morris for the best examination in forensic medicine—H. S. Williams, North Carolina; N. D. Steele, Canada.

An oil-painting of Professor Pancoast was presented to the Trustees of the college during the exercises.

To Detroit via Niagara Falls.—Members of the profession in the East, who intend going to the annual meeting of the National Association at Detroit, will be gratified to learn that special arrangements have been effected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, whereby the splendid facilities and unusually attractive routes of that great system are placed at their service.

The Reading Company, recognizing the semi-philanthropical character of the medical profession, has ever been most liberal in extending to its members the greatest possible concessions for occasions of this nature. In the present instance, while it offers the rate of a fare and a third, fixed by the Trunk Line Association, of which it is a member, it presents such superior attractions for those who will come from New England, the Middle States, and the South as will assure to its lines a preponderance of the travel to and from the convention.

The eastern termini of the Reading System are at New York and Philadelphia. In the former city the Reading connects with the numerous rail and steam-boat lines which converge from the Eastern States, while at Philadelphia connection is made with roads from all points of the compass, including the Baltimore and Ohio, with its vast system of connections to all parts of the South.

The chief advantage of the Reading route from Eastern points to Detroit is expressed in its generally conceded claim to be, *par excellence*, the "scenic line of America." That it well deserves this title all will agree who have journeyed through the surpassingly beautiful Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys and paused to gaze upon the awful sublimity of Niagara Falls. It is certainly no exaggeration to assert that nowhere in the country can one feast one's eyes upon so great a diversity of scenery, nor look upon so many of nature's wonders, as upon this trip.

Starting from either Philadelphia or New York, the traveler enters the famous Lehigh Valley at Bethlehem, where the respective lines from the two cities form a junction. Bethlehem itself is a most interesting town, the site of the historic Moravian settlement, founded by Count Zinzendorf in 1741, and now the seat of Lehigh University. Farther up the valley, following the windings of the river Lehigh, Mauch Chunk is reached, and the traveler finds himself in the "Switzerland of America." To describe the beauty and the grandeur of this wonderful region many have essayed, but those who visit it quickly realize that an adequate description of its glories is far beyond the powers of words or pen. Nestled in a canyon of the towering mountains, its quaint thoroughfares climbing steeply up the mountain's side, Mauch Chunk is surrounded on all sides with lofty, rounded heights which recall to the observer the most striking scenes of the Yellowstone and the Yosemite. It is in the centre of the great anthracite-coal region, and the vicinity abounds in places of interest. From Mauch Chunk the celebrated Switchback Railroad runs up and over and around the mountains, bringing into view a panoramic succession of startlingly beautiful scenes.

A short distance above Mauch Chunk is the charmingly romantic Glen Onoko, a veritable casket of nature's gems, with winding pathways, rustic bridges, glittering cascades, and mystic ravines. Not less famous than the celebrated Watkins Glen, Onoko cannot fairly be compared with it, for the reason that the two are of widely different types. Onoko is annually visited by thousands of tourists, and its countless beauties are a source of infinite delight to the lovers of the picturesque.

Onward from this point the track winds through the loveliest valleys in the world,—those of the Lehigh and Susquehanna,—succeeded by the storied Vale of Wyoming, separated by great mountain ranges. A ride through this wondrously beautiful region leaves memories that the passing of the years cannot dispel.

The next place of picturesque interest is Seneca Lake, the grandest of the many lakes of Western New York. It is bordered by shores of varied and superb beauty. It is fed by countless subaqueous springs, and its waters are remarkable for their great depth and purity. But a short distance from the main stem of the railroad are Cayuga Lake and Watkins Glen,—both famous the world over.

Of course, the grand feature of a trip over this splendid route is Niagara Falls. The utter futility of any attempt at a description of this most sublime and impressive spectacle need scarcely be adverted to. The richest of earth's languages is too poor and the widest scope of human skill too narrow to convey even an approximate idea of its grandeur and its glory. In all the broad range of creation nothing approaches it in magnitude, in magnificence, in awesome majesty. To imbibe an adequate conception of its vastness, its power, and its solemnity, one must see and study the great cataract.

This is but a hasty glance at the salient and most picturesque features of the journey between New York or Philadelphia and Detroit *via* the Reading Railroad route. Every portion of the route abounds in points of interest, and every mile reveals fresh beauties of landscape. Added to its natural advantages, this line is particularly well adapted to the highest class of travel. It is double-tracked with steel rails on a stone-ballasted roadbed, securing smooth riding and an entire absence of dust. The locomotives in use employ clean, hard, anthracite coal as fuel, obviating those twin terrors of pleasure travel,—the sight-obscuring smoke-cloud and the sight-destroying cinder. The equipment is composed of the finest productions of the car-builder's art, including the handsomest coaches that run on wheels, as well as the most palatial of Pullman drawing-room and sleeping cars. The train appointments are thoroughly first-class in all respects, and the officials and employés are notably courteous.

A portion of the line which we have described was formerly known as the Lehigh Valley Railroad, but is now the Lehigh Valley Division of the Reading System.

What is known as the Fast Day Express is a solid through train of parlor-cars and elegant day coaches, starting from New York at 8.15 A.M., and from Philadelphia (Ninth and Green Streets) at 9 A.M., and running through to Niagara Falls without change of cars, arriving in Detroit at 7 A.M. The Buffalo Night Express, correspondingly equipped, with through Pullman sleeping-cars, leaves New York at 7.30 P.M., and Philadelphia at 8.30 P.M., daily, arriving in Detroit at 4.20 P.M.

It may be said of both of these trains that they are unsurpassed for beauty, comfort, safety, and speed.

Now, as to tickets. "Fare and a third on the certificate plan" is the way it is expressed technically. This means that persons going to the convention will pay a single fare one way at the starting-point, receiving from the ticket-agent a certificate which will entitle them to purchase in Detroit a return ticket at the price of one-third of a single fare. This makes the round-trip rate from Philadelphia $19 00, and from New York $20.00, with correspondingly low fares from other points. The tickets will be good, going, June 4th to 10th or 11th, inclusive.

Physicians and their friends desiring fuller details of the trip should apply, in person or by letter, to W. H. McCormick, City Ticket-Agent of the Reading Railroad, Girard Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. Special parties of twenty or more can arrange for through Pullman service at a reduction in rates.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Treatise on Medical and Surgical Gynæcology. By S. Pozzi, M.D., Professeur Agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine, Chirurgien de l'Hôpital Lourcine-Pascal, Paris. Complete in two volumes. Translated from French edition under the supervision of, and with additions by, Brooks H. Wells, M.D., Lecturer on Gynæcology at the New York Polyclinic; Fellow of the New York Obstetrical Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. Vol. ii. With 174 wood-engravings and 9 full-page plates in color. Royal octavo, 174 wood-cuts. Muslin, $6.00; sheep, $7.00; half-morocco, $8.00. New York: William Wood & Co., 1892.

The second volume of this admirable treatise deals with inflammatory and neoplastic affections of the adnexa, genital tuberculosis, extra-uterine pregnancy, diseases of the vagina and vulva, malformations of the genital organs, and diseases of the urinary tract, rectum, and pelvis. The entire volume is written in that simple and clear style so characteristic of the best French authors. In this connection we may remark that the translation is excellently performed. M. Pozzi believes that the value of electricity in salpingitis has been overestimated. Intra-uterine

galvano-cautery may cure catarrhal salpingitis by its good effects upon the endometritis. In pyo- or hæmato- salpinx he is an advocate of oöphoro-salpingotomy. The subject of ovarian cysts is thoroughly discussed, and the text accompanied by numerous illustrations. A description follows of the solid tumors of the ovary, tubes, and ligaments. An interesting chapter treats of genital tuberculosis. Vaginitis is divided into several different varieties, according to its causation. The value of the gonococcus as a pathognomonic sign is considered doubtful, though its specific action is not denied. It is not, however, the only exciting cause. The genesis of hermaphrodism is thoroughly explained in chapter xxiv. In the last two chapters inflammation and tumors of the bladder and kidneys and diseases of the rectum are considered. Each chapter is succeeded by a bibliography and notes relating to its subject-matter,—a feature of much worth and assistance to the student. The book is presented in excellent style as regards paper, typography, and binding.

A Text-Book of the Practice of Medicine for the Use of Students and Practitioners. By R. C. M. PAGE, M.D., author of "A Chart of Physical Signs of Diseases of the Chest," "A Hand-Book of Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Heart"; Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest in the New York Polyclinic; Visiting Physician to Randall's Island Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Polyclinic Hospital, and the Northwestern Dispensary, Department of Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Member of the New York Academy of Medicine and New York Pathological Society. Octavo, 578 pages, illustrated. Red parchment-muslin. Price, $4.00. New York City: William Wood & Co., 1892.

In this book of 557 pages, exclusive of index, the author has compressed the essential facts of the symptomatology, pathology, and treatment of disease. Only the chief points of pathological anatomy are given, while more attention than usual in a book of the size is given to the sections on treatment. As regards croupous pneumonia, blood-letting, either local or general, is condemned. Antifebrin is recommended for reducing fever. This drug is also preferred in typhoid fever and pulmonary tuberculosis. The author thinks that phenacetin is only effective in 10-grain doses; but the reviewer has seen most excellent results, in women especially, from occasional 2-grain doses. Sulphocarbolate of zinc is more highly esteemed than naphthol as an intestinal disinfectant. The author says nothing of the value of bromoform or terebene in whooping-cough. Tuberculin is admitted to be a failure in the treatment of tuberculosis. Reference is made to the treatment of phthisis by Dr. J. Blake White, of New York, by means of hypodermatic injections of chloride of gold, but no reference is made to the Shurley-Gibbes method. Various excellent climates are mentioned; but, strangely enough, nothing is said of Florida. The importance of proper diet in phthisis is emphasized. The writer does not allude to the action of camphoric acid in night-sweats.

On the whole, the book is carefully written, and is calculated to be useful for ready reference. A number of blank pages are left at the end for memoranda.

A System of Gynæcology, based upon a translation from the French of SAMUEL POZZI, M.D. Revised by CURTIS M. BEEBE, M.D. Complete in one volume, 359 illustrations. Price, cloth, $6.00; sheep or half-morocco, $7.00. New York: J. B. Flint & Co.

Our gynæcological friends have of late years dazzled the surgical world by the brilliancy and daring of their exploits. In the more retiring walks of literature we have, in this book, an example of enterprise. Scarcely has Pozzi's work issued from the press before it is made the basis of a system complete in one volume. As we have already noticed the original we need, upon the principle that "the greater includes the less," say but little of the condensed work. The text is a skillful compression of Pozzi's work into a more narrow limit. For those who have no time to consult the larger book the smaller can be recommended. The typography is good, and the illustrations well reproduced.

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Diseases of the Nervous System. By JEROME K. BAUDUY, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and of Medical Jurisprudence, Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, etc., etc. Second edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1892.

This well-written work is a complete revision of a volume of clinical lectures on diseases of the nervous system published in 1876, and long out of print. The author's style is so flowing and lucid that the reader is loath to lay the book down after he has begun its perusal. We are not surprised that former pupils should have requested a republication. A number of interesting and important lectures are devoted to the subject of insanity. The author has succeeded in compressing a wonderful amount of information into a volume of very moderate size. The successful accomplishment of this task deserves the thanks of his readers.

Cancer, and its Treatment. By DANIEL LEWIS, A.M., M.D., PH.G., Surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, etc., etc. Detroit, Mich.: Geo. S. Davis, 1892.

This is a practically useful monograph upon an important subject. The concluding chapter gives the results of a study of the author's tabulated series of 504 cases. Of this entire number only 2 gave a decided history of a hereditary tendency.

The Electro-Therapeutics of Gynæcology. By AUGUSTIN H. GOELET, M.D., Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York Obstetrical Society, etc., etc. Vols. i and ii. With illustrations. Detroit, Mich.: Geo. S. Davis, 1892.

The first volume is devoted to electro-physics,—apparatus and mode of application. The physics of the subject is very plainly described, and as briefly as is consistent with accuracy. The second volume deals with the different diseases and conditions in which electrotherapy is beneficial in gynæcology. The experience of Dr. Goelet renders his words of value.

The Medical Register and Directory of the Indian Empire. By JAS. R. WALLACE, M.D., editor. Indian Medical Record, 1892.

The excellent journal of our far-away *confrère* is a welcome visitor to our table. In this work he has brought together a vast mass of information, which must prove of great use to those engaged in the practice or study of medicine in the Indian Empire.

Wm. R. Warner's Therapeutic Handy Reference-Book for Physicians. Philadelphia: Wm. R. Warner & Co., 1892. Fourth edition.

This book, of convenient size for the pocket, contains a table of doses, a formulary which embraces many prescriptions, and miscellaneous information concerning poisons and their antidotes, etc.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses: Their Forms, Mounting, and Proper Adjustment. By R. J. PHILLIPS, M.D., Instructor in Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, etc., etc. With 47 illustrations. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Phila., Pa., 1892.

This is a book which should be useful to the general practitioner, who is often asked to express an opinion concerning glasses which have been or should be bought. The information is clearly conveyed by the writer.

Diseases of the Eye. A hand-book of ophthalmic practice. By G. E. DE SCHWEINITZ, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia Polyclinic; Ophthalmic Surgeon to Children's Hospital and to the Philadelphia Hospital; Ophthalmologist to the Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases; Lecturer on Medical Ophthalmoscopy, University of Pennsylvania, etc. Forming a handsome royal 8vo volume of more than 600 pages. Over 200 fine wood-cuts, many of which are original, and 2 chromo-lithographic plates. Price, cloth, $4.00, net; sheep, $5.00, net.

The author of this work is a well-known practitioner and teacher in this special department in Philadelphia. He has contributed some good articles already to the literature upon affections of the eye in the journals of the day, in Keating's "Cyclopædia of Diseases of Children," and in Ashhurst's "Principles and Practice of Surgery." As a writer, Dr. de Schweinitz is, therefore, known well to the profession upon the appearance of this very good work upon diseases of the eye. The book is certainly very practical, and can be so judged by any well-informed physicians who will turn over the pages, observing the many good suggestions given in the text by the author and his assistants. We are likewise pleased to note that the subject-matter, with the accompanying cuts, is so well and so thoroughly given as to be easily grasped by the student and general practitioner. Special works, we regret to add, are often so arranged and expressed as to be beyond the power of the students and physicians to comprehend, unless they are or become specialists in the department treated of in the volume. The author of this work has devoted much care to the description of examining eyes, with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of ocular affections. In twenty-two chapters, containing 624 pages, are included a full assortment of all that is of practical service in this special branch. Each page given shows the attentive work of the writer and the practical experience of the physician. In making comments upon the text, we can only write of some

of the diseases, leaving our readers to judge from the references given. Chapter vi, which is a very important one, is devoted to diseases of the conjunctiva, from which many persons, of all classes and ages, at some time suffer. Among the many diseases of the conjunctiva alluded to we would especially direct the attention of the reader to the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum. The author begins his advice upon the treatment of this unfortunate affection by insisting at once upon absolute cleanliness and the local application of cold compresses. At times, he says, hot fomentations are better than cold, especially when corneal complications exist or the surface of the conjunctiva is covered with a gray film. The hot fomentations are applied with squares of antiseptic gauze wrung out in carbolized water, of a temperature of 120° F., and frequently changed. In addition to other remedies the author writes that peroxide of hydrogen acts efficiently in cleansing away the purulent secretion. He also urges that the frequent insertion of vaselin beneath the lids is highly commended. The following very good precaution is suggested as to the use of a very popular remedy: "The local application of nitrate of silver to the conjunctiva must not be made in the earlier stages before free discharge is established, nor in those cases, no matter what the stage, where the lids are tense and board-like and the surface of the conjunctiva covered with a gray film or a false membrane." The quotations and comments just referred to are some of the specimens of the author's practical writing in this volume. The plates, especially the lithographic, as well as the paper, type, and binding, are all very good, much to the credit of the publisher.

Felix Lanzberg's Expiation. By OSSIP SCHUBIN, author of "Asbeïn," the great musical novel. Translated by ELISE L. LATHROP. One vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50c. Worthington Company, 747 Broadway, New York.

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O. L. LUSK, A.M., M.D.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1892.

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(Continued on page 18 of advertisements.)